The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3992. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL RAID.

A More Satisfactory View of the Situation.

The Fight at the Monocacy—Further Details.

Flying Rebel Cavalry on Various Railroads.

Much Noise and Shabby Results.

The Baltimore and Washington Road Safe.

BALTIMORE QUIET.

NATIONAL VETERANS READY FOR ACTION

Gen. Hunter's Advance Reported at Martinsburgh.

A BETTER PROSPECT ON ALL HANDS

GEN. GRANT'S VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

An official report from Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continuing until 5 P. M.; that our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. SEWARD, of the New-York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig.-Gen. TYLER was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least twenty thousand, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Visit to Gen. Grant's Army—The Lieutenant-General Hopeful and Confident—The State of Feeling in Washington—The Capital Perfectly Safe—Gen. Augur in Command—A Force of Veterans at Hand—Officials and Convalescents Ready to Serve.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10—Midnight.

Hon. JOHN COVODE returned yesterday from a visit to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, whither he went for the purpose of obtaining the body of his son, Col. COVODE, who was killed during SHERIDAN'S late raid. He had several interviews with the Lieutenant-General, and reports that Gen. GRANT was very hopeful, and expressed himself with the utmost confidence in regard to ultimate success.

Gen. GRANT did not attach much importance to the rebel raid in Maryland, as he did not believe LEE would dare detach any considerable force from in front of the Union lines before Petersburgh.

Washington, which, amid all the exciting rumors of the rebel invasion, has preserved a most dignified placidity, was this afternoon thrown quite off its balance by the telegrams of the evening papers, foreshadowing a probable advance of the rebel force in this direction. This was not decreased by the military movements which soon began to develop themselves, and which seemed to authorize the inference that the authorities also were not without their apprehensions that the rebels might attempt a dash on the long-coveted prize of the National Capital. The streets presently became alive with moving troops, wagons, ambulances, and as much of the pride, pomp and circumstance of war, as American armies generally exhibit.

Without entering into details which it would be improper to mention, suffice it to say that the force within the line of intrenchments around this city, is ample for its thorough protection against any demonstration the enemy may make in this direction; but lest they should attempt it, Gen. AUGUR and his Staff have been busily engaged all day, making full preparations to receive them.

The *Star* of this evening states that information has reached here that a satisfactory body of veterans are already in a position from which they can reach either Washington or Baltimore, before the rebels can appear in force in either direction.

In addition to this and the regular garrison force, the services of other bodies of available men can be instantly called for. The very large brigade of men employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and in this vicinity mustered this forenoon at their various rendezvous, and for drill. They are ready for instant service if it be necessary to call them out.

The hospitals have been scrupulously examined for all convalescents capable of doing duty, and such as are have been sent forward to the defences.

To-morrow it is expected that the militia of Washington will be called out, and the department clerks will be armed for service if necessary.

The President, to-day, with a small cavalry escort, visited the fortifications on the exposed side of the city, and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

The movements of the rebels have not yet developed themselves sufficiently to admit of anything more than mere speculation as to their purposes. In regard to these the most contradictory opinions exist. Certain it is, that whatever the rebels design they should execute quickly, for the concentration of Union troops will very soon make it a question not of their success in either purpose, but of their possible escape at all.

Up to the hour of writing, the Washington and Baltimore Railroad continues uninterrupted. The usual trains have been run to-day. Their rate of running has, however, been slower than ordinary, and the advance has been made cautiously.

The telegraphic cable to Fortress Monroe was cut last night by a dragging anchor, and no communication has been had to-day with Gen. GRANT.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE arrived here to-night.

The Feeling in Washington—Col. Seward Safe.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

Although there is naturally much solicitude everywhere felt for the safety of Washington, in view of the intelligence which has from time to time been received to-day, and which has caused some excitement in our community, still there are no indications whatever of a panic among our citizens. The military measures which have been taken tend to give assurance of the security of this Capital from rebel invasion. It is confidently asserted that several rebel scouts have been seen in Washington to-day, but this may be mere suspicion. A rebel scout was, however, captured to-day, not far from Washington, and has been brought hither.

The mail-carrier who runs between this place and Rockville, about fourteen miles distant, hastily returned from Rockville this afternoon, bringing a report that rebel troops were in that immediate neighborhood. He says he saw them, but had no idea of their numbers.

COL. SEWARD SAFE.

The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Gen. WALLACE:

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Sunday, July 10.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

I have the pleasure of contradicting my statement of last night. Col. SEWARD is not a prisoner, and I am now told is unhurt. He behaved with rare gallantry. (Signed) LEW WALLACE,
Major-General Commanding.

Particulars of the Monocacy Fight—Gen. Lee Said to be in Command of the Rebel Force—The Fighting Commenced by Gen. Ricketts' Division—The Enemy in Full View of his Front about Seven Thousand Strong—The Total Force about Twenty-five Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10—7:30 P. M.

The TIMES special correspondent in Baltimore sends the following to this office:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—P. M.

After evacuating Frederick, Gen. WALLACE withdrew his forces to this side of the Monocacy Junction, protecting the railroad and Baltimore Pike. RICKETTS' division was posted to the left of the railroad, on Buckeystown road, WALLACE'S remaining forces, including the hundred-day men, to the right of the railroad. The fighting commenced by the First Brigade, RICKETTS' division making an attack at about nine o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning, on the enemy's dismounted cavalry in their front, which were driven back with loss, and some prisoners taken. The prisoners assert that Gen. LEE is in command. They also stated they had plenty of infantry. At about 11 A. M., the enemy succeeded in getting their infantry up, and developed a strong line in front of RICKETTS' division, and immediately commenced advancing to the attack. After fighting for nearly an hour they were driven back, and recovering soon after advanced his line. It is stated that the rebel force in full view of RICKETTS' front this time, were not less than seven thousand. Our veteran regiments fought with the greatest gallantry, but were compelled to give way, leaving our badly wounded and dead in the enemy's hands, the enemy having flanked our position on the left. RICKETTS had no artillery except ALEXANDER'S Battery. The force on the right of the railroad did not lose as heavily as our left. The rebel cavalry harrassed our rear, capturing a number of prisoners. Our losses as, near as I can obtain from different sources will not exceed 1,600, including missing. Our forces destroyed the wooden bridge over the Baltimore Pike on our retreat at Monrovia and Newmarket. Only a few of the enemy's cavalry were in our rear, their infantry pursuing slowly. Their total number are reported at about 25,000, but some of their prisoners say there was a large force crossing some point on the Potomac to join their column near Frederick.

Capt. Adams, A. A. G. to Gen. Ricketts, wounded; Capt. Leonard, A. A. G., First Brigade, Col. Trueax, badly in head; Capt. Gudes, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York Vols., killed; Lieuts. S. Feather and Stuart, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New-York, wounded. The above wounded officers are here.

It is reported Col. SEWARD came in safe, but it is not confirmed. Gen. SIGEL'S train, comprising three hundred wagons, with a large number of horses, cattle, &c., arrived here this afternoon in safety.

The Northern Central Railroad is reported to be in great danger. Baltimore has been in an excited state to-day. The bells have been ringing all morning, calling together the military and citizens in accordance with the proclamations of the Governor and Mayor of the city. They have responded in great numbers, and are immediately armed and equipped. The military authorities have seized all the public and private horses in the city for use in the defence.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9—Midnight.

The following has been issued:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature; but we have no longer such an apprehension, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it.

The invading enemy is, by the last accounts, approaching the city.

Men, all the men that can be raised, are wanted to occupy the fortifications already completed and to prepare others.

It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come at once.

Come in your Leagues or come in your militia companies—but come in crowds, and come quickly.

Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command.

The loyal men of every Ward will assemble at their usual places of Ward meeting, and will report forthwith to Gen. LOCKWOOD, at his headquarters, No. 34 North-street.

(Signed,) A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.
JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 10, 1864.

To Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, and to the People of Pennsylvania:

I refer to my recent proclamations calling for troops on requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year, at the moment when LEE'S army was actually on your borders. Dispatches have been this morning received, establishing the fact that Gen. WALLACE, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort that they this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil, and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions. It would be disgraceful in you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so. But all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourself to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty. And I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

(Signed.) A. G. CURTIN,

Rumors at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

The extra *Star*, 1 P. M., says: "We are satisfied from information just received that up to this forenoon the rebels had made no movement indicative of the purpose of following Gen. WALLACE in the direction of Baltimore. Information has reached here that a satisfactory body of our veterans are already in a position from which they can reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels can appear in force in front of either city. The very large brigade of men employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and in this vicinity mustered this morning at their rendezvous, and will meet for drill this afternoon. They are ready for instant service, if it is necessary to call them out.

A dispatch received at headquarters at a late hour last night from Edward's Ferry, states the rebels have not crossed there as reported, neither have they made their appearance in the vicinity.

The rebels have not, as yet, made their appearance anywhere within the Department of Washington. Gen. AUGUR and his Staff officers are busily engaged to-day making ample preparations to receive them should they show themselves within this department.

FROM BALTIMORE.

FIRST DISPATCH—NINE A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—9 A. M.

The excitement is intense this morning.

The Union citizens have been arming all night, and at 6 o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung.

Parties headed by a drum and fife are moving through the town to man the defensive works.

Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and manifest a determination to do their utmost to defend the city.

The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's Mills.

Gen. WALLACE is falling back toward the city.

The telegraph, however, is still working to Marriottsville, which is beyond Ellicott's Mills—so that the report of the rebels being there is premature. Their scouts, however, are believed to have been within fifteen miles of the city.

We are still not without good hope of being able to prevent the entrance of the rebels into this city.

The Secessionists who have property and stocks of goods on hand here are by no means pleased at the prospect of exchanging their goods for rebel money. They much prefer greenbacks, notwithstanding their sympathy with the South.

SECOND DISPATCH—TEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—10 A. M.

The rebel cavalry are reported to be at Reisterstown, sixteen miles north of Baltimore, and are supposed to be making for the Northern Central Railroad, to endeavoring to cut our communications in that direction.

A train, which started out on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has returned with a number of wounded on board.

THIRD DISPATCH—ELEVEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The party of rebels at Reisterstown are said to be a small body. They are stealing cattle and horses. Report says they have struck the Northern Central Railroad, and burned a bridge. We cannot learn as yet whether this report be true.

Gen. WALLACE, at last advices, was 26 miles from this city, falling back, with a force of fresh troops covering his rear. The enemy were not supposed to be following him; at least they were not to be seen on the road over which he is retreating. His artillery is reported safe.

Our streets are swarming with people. Union citizens are coming forward well, and if they are well handled, will help much in the work of holding the city.

FOURTH DISPATCH—ELEVEN A. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The Northern Central Railroad is reported at headquarters as cut, the rails being torn up, but at what precise point is not known.

The telegraph is still working west to Marriottsville.

The *American* and *Clipper* newspaper offices have run out their national flags, resolved to put a good face on things, and show their colors to the last, if the worst should come. The American Telegraph line has also put out "Old Glory."

Our only real danger at present seems to be from cavalry making a dash into town. They will meet with a warm reception, however, and if they should get in, their stay will probably be but brief.

The streets, the very air it may be said, is teeming with rumors fast succeeding each other. I send you only what seems most authentic and trustworthy, so far as can be gathered in the excitement.

FIFTH DISPATCH—NOON.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

The centre of the city is becoming more quiet, the armed citizens having all gone to the fortifications on the outskirts.

The latest reports from WALLACE express the opinion that the main body of the rebels are moving toward Washington.

It is reported that HARRY GILMORE'S cavalry were at Westminster last night. He is said to have taken his supper there whilst his men were engaged stealing horses, &c.

SIXTH DISPATCH—ONE P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—1 P. M.

An ambulance has just arrived here with wounded officers. Capt. ADAM EGEIN, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. RICKETT'S Staff, and Capt. PARIS, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York—the former badly wounded, and the latter severely in the hip—are among the number. The fighting on Saturday is represented as having been of the most desperate character. The new recruits did well. Our veteran troops engaged especially distinguished themselves, and fought with desperate determination, only giving way when they were outflanked by superior numbers.

The enemy were severely punished, having a large number killed and wounded. ALEXANDER'S Baltimore Battery is reported to have done great execution with grape, canister and shell. The enemy were, however, far better supplied with artillery and cavalry, and outnumbered our forces two to one.

It is thought that the reason the enemy have not thus far appeared following in our rear is because of their having been so severely punished, and have so many wounded on their hands.

The rebel cavalry that passed through Westminster and Reisterstown last night are reported to have burnt Union Bridge on the Western Maryland Railroad.

A party of cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, making as was supposed for the Philadelphia Railroad at some point east of Baltimore in expectation of being able to cut our communications in that direction; but precautionary measures have been taken, which, it is hoped, will guard against such a disaster.

SEVENTH DISPATCH—FIVE P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—5 P. M.

The Northern Central Railroad has been cut near Cockeysville, and a bridge is reported now burning—supposed to be the bridge at the Ashland Works.

A rebel cavalry force, estimated at fifteen hundred strong—probably exaggerated—crossed the Northern Central Railroad, above Cockeysville, this forenoon, and are going toward the Philadelphia Railroad. They expected to reach there before night and cut that road or destroy one of the bridges, but it is hoped that the force now guarding the road in that direction will be strong enough to drive the raiders off.

There are many wild rumors again afloat this afternoon, but the confidence in the ability of our forces to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excitement.

Among the rumors just started is that a portion of the rebel force, which engaged Gen. WALLACE yesterday, have struck the Washington road, near Laurel Factory, but this, I think, is incorrect. At all events the telegraph line to Washington is uninterrupted, and it is believed our troops are in such a position by this time to effectually protect our communication with Washington.

As a matter of precaution the valuables, records, &c., of our banks and other institutions have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety.

EIGHTH DISPATCH—SIX P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—6 P. M.

Gen. SIGEL'S wagon train arrived here to-day, in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry. One of the officers who was in the fight, says that in all his experience in this war he has never seen more desperate fighting, and he thinks the rebel loss fully as great as ours. ALEXANDER'S battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about one thousand. There has been no estimate yet of the killed and wounded.

NINTH DISPATCH—SEVEN P. M.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7 P. M.

It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of the city, on the York or Northern Central road.

NINTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—8 P. M.

Intelligence has reached here that *a portion of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburgh and taken about one thousand prisoners*; also, all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7 P. M.

The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy Bridge yesterday, formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on the side of the river. On the right, two Ohio regiments were thrown out as skirmishers. The latter were attacked at 7:30 in the morning by cavalry from the Hagerstown pike, when they fell back across the river in good order and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing, they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy and held him here a long time.

About 10 A. M., a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed, and notwithstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from the position, they could not succeed. Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of using rifles while they had only carbines. After fighting until 3 P. M., a heavy body of the enemy, four regiments, were discovered to be moving upon our left flank, having crossed the river some distance below; and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position and fall back.

The enemy followed for about three miles, but without inflicting much damage. Our loss in the action is said to be about 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. TYLER was in command of some of the hundred days men, and how he was captured is not known.

The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of $20,000. The women, it is reported, were insulted, their clothes were stolen, and numerous outrages were committed.

The rebels are supposed to be EWELL'S corps. They are reported to be now marching on Washington. They set fire to the Frederick depot and a barn adjacent.

The battery on our side, having unfavorable ground to manœuvre upon, was not so effective as it otherwise would have been.

The Fight on Saturday, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

Some 400 wounded have arrived here during the day, and are now well provided for at the hospitals.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, is wounded in the arm.

Capt. HARRIS, Adjt. BUCKALEW, and Capts. CRAIG, HAWK and JANEWAY, all of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, are wounded.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment is reported killed (?)

Capt. ADAM E. KING, A. A. A. G. on Gen. RICKETT'S Staff, is wounded in the right side and abdomen.

Capt. CRUESER, of the same regiment, is wounded and a prisoner.

Capt. H. STUTTS and Capt. CONINE, of the same regiment, are killed.

Lieuts. GREEN, BARNHUFF and CRAIG, of the same regiment, are wounded and the latter is a prisoner.

Capt. J. C. PATTERSON, of the same regiment, is wounded.

Col. LAFT, of the Ninth New-York Artillery, is killed.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey regiment suffered very severely. They were on the left of the line when the enemy appeared on their flank.

The reports from the line of the Northern Central Railroad are somewhat confused, and probably exaggerated. The enemy are reported to have struck the road first at Cockeysville and Texas, whose they tore up the track. They also burned the bridge at Ashland, and report says the Ashland Iron Works, a very extensive establishment. The bridge at Gunpowder Creek is also burned, as is also the bridge at Hanover Junction. The trains and engines were all sent down the road, and it believed that all have thus far escaped.

The report seems to be well-founded that a portion of this force was within seven miles of this city this morning on the York Road, but it is not believed that they will attempt to enter the city, nor that they are by any means in sufficient force to do so should they feel disposed to make the effort. As the hours pass by, and each of the many apprehensions prove to be unfounded, the confidence of our citizens becomes more firmly established, and at this present writing, very little apprehension is entertained for the safety of this city.

It is believed that the force which was moving in the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad has retreated. It certainly has not yet struck the road; and if the rebels venture near either of the bridges on this side of the Susquehannah, they will catch a Tartar—such are known to be the nature of the defences adopted.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10.

A special dispatch to the *Sunday Transcript*, dated Chambersburgh, July 10, says:

"Gen. COUCH'S cavalry advance supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown yesterday afternoon and captured fifteen or twenty rebel stragglers, who had been engaged in burning and plundering the day before. Quite a number of buildings had been laid in ashes, including not only public but private property."

The rebels were, if anything, more severe upon the Secessionists than upon the Unionists, raising contributions everywhere.

McCAUSLIN'S rebel brigade, in consequence of this movement of COUCH, retired in confusion along the Williamsport and Sharpsburgh roads.

Heavy firing was heard here last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between SIGEL'S forces and a portion of the rebel raiders.

The impression prevails that SIGEL has whipped them, because there was no other Union force in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and the sound of cannonading was northwestward, growing in volume and loudness toward Falling Waters and Williamsport.

The rebels would not have retreated in the direction of these places unless driven under a severe fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10—Noon.

The War Department has ordered Gen. COUCH to muster in by companies, with the express understanding that the term of the one-hundred-day men is to be reckoned from the regimental muster.

By order of the Governor.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Colonel and A. A. G.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10—10 P. M.

Official advices from Harrisburgh report no rebels in this State. This shows that they have concentrated all their forces for their advance on Baltimore and Washington. The rebels made several diversions to-day around Baltimore, one of which was the tearing up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, and cutting off the telegraph line of the road, as well as that of the Inland Telegraph Company. Fears are also entertained for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—the rolling stock, &c., having been properly taken care of, in anticipation of any designs the rebels may have on them.

Gov. CURTIN to-day issued a proclamation, which will be delivered from all the pulpits of the churches in Harrisburgh this evening. Advices from Chambersburgh, though not official, but generally credited, represent the rebels crossing the Potomac at numerous fords, in heavy force; also that they are commanded by the rebel Gen. LEE in person. An order has been promulgated by Gen. COUCH, declaring all the counties in his department under martial law, and no person is allowed to leave any part of the country without a pass from his respective Provost-Marshals.

At 7 o'clock this evening a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be raiders, were at Govinstown, on the York road, five miles from Baltimore; they were stealing horses and destroying property. The rebels seem to fear the movements of HUNTER, who may fall upon them at any moment.

More about the Rebel Cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 10.

A special to the *Press*, from Baltimore, says:

Rebel cavalry, some 1,200 strong, distinct from the party pursuing WALLACE, entered Green Spring Valley, and put their fiendish passion into execution by destroying the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. Smoke from the burning bridge near the Relay House, on that road, was discernable a few miles distant from the city. It is thought this party had designs upon the Gunpowder River Bridge on the Philadelphia and Wellington Railroad. At least fears are expressed for its safety.

The party who were pursuing WALLACE made a diversion toward Washington, but later in the day, hearing that HUNTER was getting uncomfortably close, made backward tracks; but my informant was not certain whether they were moving toward Baltimore or Frederick. They have at least been halted in their mad career, and the vengeance they have so excited will shortly be meted out to them.

EXTRA DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—7:30 P. M.

The rebels who were proceeding toward Washington at such rapid speed are becoming alarmed at the advance of HUNTER, and are retracing their steps. My informant could not state whether they were moving back toward Frederick or in this direction. It is rumored here to-night that the vandals have destroyed some of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. The city is deserted of strangers. No passes are granted to-night to leave the city. There are but few press correspondents here. The day just closed has been one of the most exciting I have ever witnessed. The gloomy Sunday in Washington, after secesh had given belligerent the fall of Sumter and the receipt of the news in New-York, did not equal the painful apprehensions felt here to-day. The churches, those of them which were open, have been mostly attended by females. Their services have been of a very solemn character. The newspaper offices were crowded all day with anxious multitudes praying for news. No extras were issued, but the Baltimore *American*, in a poster, furnished the current rumors. A large number of drays have been busily engaged transporting Government stores, army rations, &c., to different localities. There have been very few idle men either on the streets or elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—5 P. M.

A lot of stragglers from Gen. WALLACE'S command have just arrived. They describe the late fighting as being particularly severe, and state that they were overpowered in numbers—the preponderance making the odds greatly against them, the rebels met with one severe repulse and were driven back with loss; but from the reasons stated were unable to follow it up. Our men were not discouraged, but fought bravely, contesting every inch of their retreat with the greatest gallantry. The city is in a buzz of excitement again, and the citizen volunteers are guarding the banks and other monetary institutions. There are a great many vague rumors afloat, but they are of too improbable a character for credence. An alarm bell is ringing in the central station of the city. Most every citizen is under arms, and the night promises to be a vigil of unusual anxiety.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—3 P. M.

A train has been dispatched for WALLACE and his men. He will probably arrive here this evening. ALEXANDER'S battery, along with a handful of veterans, protested his rear gallantly in his retreat. There was a big scare this afternoon at a place called Colvertion. It was reported there the rebels were advancing. I have not been able to learn that the story is correct.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—12:30 P. M.

The colored citizens are volunteering in large numbers, and are being put to work in the fortifications. The best spirit prevails, and the rebels will receive a warm welcome when they arrive, should they deem that experiment worthy a trial.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—1 P. M.

The main army of the rebels is not pursuing the remnant of our forces as they fall back in this direction. They are watched by a few cavalry. It is thought the rebels are moving in the direction of Washington, and have designs upon that place. They are stealing everything portable that fall in their way. I have refrained from giving you any information that would thwart the plans of the Government. Our railroads are threatened, but we have had force sufficient guarding them for some days back to seriously inconvenience the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—Noon.

The report of the cutting of the railroad west of this city, at Texas, is confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10—11 A. M.

The Northern Central Railroad has been torn up at Texas, a distance of fourteen miles from here. The telegraph has been cut at the same point. Five rebels were seen on horseback in the vicinity of the road. Thirty-six more were seen afterward.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 11—12:30 A. M.

Everything quiet. The train from Washington arrived safely, but made only one stoppage between this place and the capitol. There were no rebels visible along the route.

VERY LATEST.

The Rebels Said to be 40,000 Strong—A. P. Hill in Command—Gen. Hunter at Martinsburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 10.

A reliable dispatch received here estimates the strength of the enemy at 40,000, most of which force is now in Maryland.

It is reported that Gen. A. P. HILL is in command of the rebel forces, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry to-day.

The advance of Gen. HUNTER'S force has arrived at and occupies Martinsburgh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 10.

There is no doubt that the force engaged by Gen. WALLACE yesterday, was commanded by EARLY, and that his entire corps was present to the number of not less than 20,000.

The battle fought had this result, if no other, that it compelled the enemy to develope his strength and gave us information in that respect vitally important.

The city is now entirely quiet, and the streets are almost deserted, except by the armed guards and police.

We have no further reports as to the movements of the enemy's cavalry, but it is believed that they are depredating along the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

List of Wounded in Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

[Continued from Last Report.]

R Norwood, G, 5th Maryland—back.
Wm Touper, B, 2d Penn V A—head.
Jas J Hook, K, 2d Penn V A—shoulder.
Daniel McCoy, E, 142d New-York—finger.
Jas Conaly, D, 142d N Y—both legs, since dead.
Wm H Haas, A, 10th N Y A—arm and side.
Wm Doupel, B, 2d Penn V A—scalp.
Thos B Simmons, B, 117th New York—leg.
Chas Besnerchere, A, 2d New-Hampshire—leg.
Corp Jackson Williams, D, 76th Penn—head.
J Bunlap, Co I, 97th Penn—right leg.
Lieut C H Ransom, Co B, 98th New-York—back.
S C Runyan, Co M, 2d Penn Artillery—right ankle.
Thos Putnam, Co B, 5th N J—left shoulder.
D S Bosworth, Co I, 10th N Y Art—head, slightly.
Wm A Mayest, 6ter, Co B, 5th Maryland—head.
Geo Silbey, Co B, 5th Md—right hand.
Capt C B Happ, Co B, 8th Maine—left foot.
J McIntosh, Co H, 142d N Y—right shoulder.
J Scully, Co A, 9th N J—left shoulder.
N Ferrill, Co A, 115th N Y—elbow.
Henry Smith, D, 115th N Y E—arm.
H Rhodes, K, 10th N Y A—head.
J Hoite, C, 142d N Y—thigh.
Wm Hardy, D, 47th N Y—head.
H H Jones, A, 10th N Y A—breast.
G Lavalley, C, 96th N Y—shoulder.
D Zimmerman, I, 10th N Y A—head.
Corp C Campbell, A, 9th Me—arm and side.
S Dsboll, G, 11th N Y—forearm.
T R Johnson, H, 11th N Y—shoulder.
J A Emerson, F, 12th N H—finger.
Jas McGlaughlin, I, 188th P V—foot.
A McAndrew, B, 4th N J—hand.
Jas McLake, K, 48th N Y—head and neck.
F Johnson, B, 142d N Y—arm.
J H Applegate, E, 13th Ind—side.
Geo Hawkins, B, 142d N Y—arm and leg.
Robert McDonald, E, 139th N Y—foot.
Lieut Davis, C, 25th Mass—shoulder.
Hugh Bradley, F, 2d P V A—arm.
C Randall, G, 118th N Y—thigh.
T H Paske, G, 118th N Y—shoulder.
A J Myert, G, 118th N Y—knee, slightly.
J Gorman, D, 142d N Y—foot.
R W Baldwin, H, 10th N Y V—foot.
Geo Spencer, D, 142d N Y—hip.
Chas De Wolf, K, 96th N Y—head.
D E Saville, F, 8th Maryland—shoulder.
Patrick Kelly, K, 10th N Y V—arm.
S Laquaya I, 117th N Y—arm and head.
H Elliott, C, 142d N Y—knee.
O Jillett, I, 117th N Y—eyes and shoulder, slightly.
J Stafford, F, 55th Penn—leg.
John Murray, B, 4th N H—both hips.
Edly Ferris, I, 119th New-York—breast.
2d Lt Seth Dillingham, F, 9th Me—thigh and arm.
Jas Turner, E, 21st Connecticut—arm.
Dani Perkins, F, 8th Maine—leg.
Amos Henry, G, 19th New-York Artillery—knee.
Geo D Mett, I, 6th Pennsylvania—arm.
Edward Shaffer, D, 76th Pennsylvania—side.
Corp F A Monroe, A, 16th New-York Art—foot.
Corp Melvin H Polley, A, 10th N Y Art—foot.
D E Willard, E, 115th New-York—neck and side.
H Reynolds, Co A, 115th N Y—hip.
John Richmond, Co C, 142d New-York—knee.
Wm Thwing, Co F, 9th N H—both hands.
L S Vandike, Co B, 142d N Y—head.
V A Mason, Co E, 142d N Y—breast.
Jas Gallusha, Co B, 90th N Y—hand.
Jas Manther, Co D, 48th N Y—hip.
A Hartman, Co B, 97th Penn—thigh.
Francis Seward, Co B, 97th Penn—left arm.
J Traynor, Co C, 48th N Y—left hand.
Corp A J Burke, Co I, 117th New-York—head.
E Harrington, D, 3d N Y A—hand.
A L Cottrill, G, 117th N Y—hand.
W H White, A, 39th Wisconsin—neck.
H Englishman, I, 10th N Y A—hips.
D Kells, F, 12th N H—head, since died.
H Bloomingfield, D, 82d N Y—toe.
A H Staring, A, 117th N Y—leg.
P Eppenberck, K, 115th N Y—foot.
Wm Hall, F, 13th Ind—arm.
C E Dewey, I, 11th N Y—leg.
J Long, F, 5th N Y—leg.
E S Martin, B, 13th N H—arm.
S F Clark, D, 188th P V—hand.
Chas McDowell, I, 117th N Y—leg amputated.
M M Adams, B, 114th N Y—arm.
O Warner, H, 3d N Y A—foot.
Corp Thos Gray, G, 117th N Y—leg.
John Stannard, K, 117th N Y—leg.
Peter Brady, K, 13th N Y—hand.
D Guest, L, 10th N Y A—hip.
Jas Stevenson, L, 16th N Y A—side.
W H Miller, H, 5th P V—leg.
C S Goleborough, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Maryland—thigh.
Mark Allen, K, 2d N H—shoulder.
Wm M Edmonds, H, 4th N H—leg since died.
J S Brewer, B, 21st Connship.
C W Bishop, E, 1st Vermont Cav—breast.
J H Lamb, B, 13th Indiana—shoulder.
J P Lintner, B, 115th N Y—arm.
Harvey Ford, I, 76th Penn Vols—side.
R S Greene, H, 19th N Y V—hip.
E M Haynes, A, 19th Wisside.
Chas H Burke, D, 8th Mthigh.
N F White, B, 148th N Y—chrp.
Wm H Crocker, F, 148th N Y—head.

K. D. TAGGARD, Clerk in Field Hospital,
Eighteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—All very quiet here yesterday.

Substitutes.

A very important decision has just been made by the Provost-Marshal-General in regard to substitutes, which will tend very much to facilitate recruiting for the army, and enable the substitute market to be easier, to use a commercial phrase. Mr. LEWIS AUDENRIED, who is himself *free from the draft*, but desires to furnish three substitutes, applied to the Provost-Marshal if he would accept as representatives for parties not liable to do military duty, such citizens as are themselves enrolled and liable. Mr. AUDENRIED wishes to send his representatives to the Army of the Potomac, and has suggested this plan to accomplish the object. The reply was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

LEWIS AUDENRIED Esq., PHILADELPHIA—SIR: In reply to your communication of the 30th ultimo, the Provost-Marshal-General directs me to say that you can furnish as personal representatives in the service other aliens or citizens who are enrolled and liable to draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 87th N. Y. Vols. and A. A. A. G.

PUBLIC TAXATION.

The New Internal Revenue Law as Passed by Congress.

ABSTRACT OF ITS PROVISIONS.

License Taxes--Stamp Duties--General Taxes, Manufactures, Products, &c.

Heavy and General Increase of Taxation.

TABLE I.

LICENSE TAXES.

Apothecaries—Under which term is included every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold, for each license—$10.

Do.—Wholesale and retail dealers, who have taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary.

Architects and Civil Engineers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to plan, design, or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, (not including a practical carpenter, who labors on a building,) for each license—$10.

Auctioneers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidders, for each license, whose sales do not exceed $10,000—$10.

Do.—Whose sales exceed $10,000—$20.

Assayers—Assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year $250,000, for each license—$100.

Do.—Exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000—$200.

Do.—Exceeding $500,000—$500.

Do.—Includes any person or persons, or corporation whose business it is to separate gold and silver from other metals or mineral substances with which such gold or silver, or both, are alloyed, combined or united, or to ascertain or determine the quantity of gold or silver in any alloy or combination with other materials.

Bankers—Using or employing a capital not exceeding the sum of $50,000, for each license—$100.

Do.—When using or employing a capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $50,000—$2.

Do.—Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where such stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded a banker under this act.

Billiard rooms and bowling alleys shall pay according to the number of tables or alleys belonging to or used in the building to be licensed.

Do. Do.—Every place or building where billiards are played or bowls thrown, and open to the public, with or without price, shall be regarded as a billiard room or bowling alley, respectively, under this act.

Do. Do.—Each table or alley, for license—$10.

Brewers—Under which term is included every person, firm, or corporation, who manufacture fermented liquors, of any name or description, for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor, for license—$50.

Do.—Manufacturing less than 500 barrels per year, for license—$25.

Brokers—under which term is included every person, firm or company, except such as hold a license as a banker, whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities; and shall make oath or affirmation, according to the form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that all their transactions are made for a commission, for each license—$50.

Do.—Any person holding a license as a banker shall not be required to take out a license as a broker.

Do.—Cattle—under which term is included any person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, for each license—$10.

Do.—Commercial—see "Commercial Brokers."

Do.—Custom-house—Under which term is included every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other Custom-house papers, or transact business at any port of entry, relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, for each license—$10.

Do.—Pawn—Under which term is included every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, when using or employing a capital of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for such license—$50.

Do.—Do., using a capital exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars—$2.

Do.—Land Warrant—Under which term is included every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, or of furnishing them to settlers or other persons, for each license—$25.

Do.—Produce—Under which term is included every person other than one holding a license as broker, wholesale or retail dealer, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, whose annual sales do not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for each license—$10.

Builders and Contractors—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, for each license—$25.

Do.—Whose contracts exceed $25,000 per year, for each additional $1,000—$1.

Do. do.—No license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year.

Butchers—Under which is included every person whose business it is to sell butcher's meat at retail, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—No butcher having taken out a license and paid ten dollars therefor, shall be required to take out a license as retail dealer, on account of selling other articles at the same store, stall or premises.

Do. do.—Who retail butcher's meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, and persons who sell shell or other fish, shall be required to pay $5 only for each license, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butcher's meat as aforesaid.

Do. do.—No license shall be required of persons who sell shell or other fish from hand-carts or wheelbarrows exclusively.

Cattle Brokers—(See Brokers)—$10.

Civil Engineers—(See Architects)—$10.

Circuses—Under this head is included every building, tent, space or area, where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, for each license—$100.

Coal Oil Distilleries—Under which term is included any person, firm, or corporation, who shall refine, produce, or distil, crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude or refined oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat or other bituminous substances, or shall manufacture coal illuminating oil, for each license—$50.

Commercial Brokers—Shall pay $20 for each license. Any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for in this act, or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

Confectioners—Under which term is included every person who sells at retail, confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confects, in any building, for each license—$10.

Do.—Wholesale and retail dealers having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Conveyancers—Under which term is included every person other than one holding a license as lawyer or claim agent, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, for each license—$10.

Claim Agents and Agents for Purchasing Patents—Under which term are included every person whose business it is to prosecute claims on any of the executive departments of the Federal Government, or procure patents, for each license—$10.

Contractors—(See Builders.)

Custom-house Brokers—(See Brokers)—$10.

Dentists—(See Physicians.)

Distillers—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits for sale, for each license—$50.

Do.—Any person, firm or corporation distilling or manufacturing less than 300 barrels per year, for each license—$25.

Do.—Of apples, grapes, and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than 150 barrels per year from the same—$12 50.

Do.—No license shall be required for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical and chemical purposes, which has been used in these processes.

Eating-houses—Under which term is included every place where food or refreshments of any kind, not including spirits, wines, ales, beer or other malt liquors are provided for casual visitors, and sold for consumption therein, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—Having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license for a confectioner, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

General Business—Under which head is included any person, firm or corporation, engaged in any business, trade or profession whatsoever, for which no other license is required by existing law, whose gross annual receipts therefrom exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, for each license—$10.

Gift Enterprises—Under which term is included every person, firm or corportion, who shall offer for sale or to sell any article of merchandise of any description whatsoever, with a promise, express or implied to give or bestow, or in any manner to hold out to the public the promise of gift or bestowal of any article or thing, for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, for each license—$50.

Do. do.—No such proprietor, in consequence of being thus licensed, shall be exempt from paying any other license or tax required by law, and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers—Under which term is included every person, firm or corporation, whose business it is to furnish plumbing materials, or fit up plumbing materials, or to furnish gas pipes, gas burners, or other gas fixtures, or to fit the same, for each license—$10.

Horse Dealers—Under which term is included any person whose business is to buy or sell horses or mules, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—Having paid one license, no additional license shall be required of any horse dealer who keeps a livery stable, nor of any livery stable keeper who may also be a horse dealer.

Hotels, Inns and Taverns—Under which term is included every place where food and lodging are provided for, and furnished to travelers and sojourners, in view of payment therefor.

Do. do.—Shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or if not rented, according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purposes.

Do.—Where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property shall be two hundred dollars or less for each license—$10.

Do.—Where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall exceed two hundred dollars, for any additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof—$5.

Intelligence Office Keepers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to find or furnish places of employment for others, or to find or furnish servants upon application, in writing or otherwise, receiving compensation therefor, for each license—$10.

Insurance Agents—Under which term is included any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, or mutual, or other insurance company or companies, for each license—$10.

Do. do.—No license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of three hundred dollars in any one year.

Do. do.—Foreign—Under which term is included every person who shall act as agent of any foreign fire, marine, life, or mutual, or other insurance company or companies, for each license—$50.

Jugglers—Under which term is included every person who performs by sleight-of-hand, for license—$20.

Do.—The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, for license—$10.

Do.—No license procured in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State, and but one license shall be required to authorize exhibitions in any one State.

Lawyers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend causes in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States or of any of the States, or give advice in relation to any cause, for each license—$10.

Livery Stable Keepers—Under which term is included any person whose business it is to keep horses for hire, or to let, or to keep, feed or board horses for others, for each license—$10.

Lottery Ticket Dealers—Under which term is included every person, association, firm, or corporation, who shall make, sell, or offer to sell lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate or device, representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or shall manage any lottery, or prepare schemes of lotteries or superintend the drawing of any lottery, for each license—$100.

Manufacturers—Under which term is included any person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or other merchandise exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, for each license—$10.

Patent-right Dealers—Under which term is included every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale patent-rights, for each license—$10.

Peddlers—Under which term is included any person except persons peddling Bibles, newspapers or religious tracts, who sells or offers to sell at retail goods, wares or other commodities, traveling from place to place in the street or through different parts of the country.

Do. do.—Traveling with more than two horses or mules, for each license—$50.

Do. do.—Traveling with two horses or mules, for each license—$25.

Do. do.—Traveling with one horse or mule, for each license—$15.

Do. do.—Traveling on foot—$10.

Plumbers—See "Gas-Fitters."

Physicians, surgeons and dentists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act.

Photographers shall pay ten dollars for each license when the receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars; when over five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; when over one thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or pictures, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

Real estate agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, shall be regarded as a real estate agent under this act.

Rectifiers shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five hundred barrels, packages or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel, package or cask of liquor so rectified; and twenty-five dollars additional for each additional five hundred such barrels, packages or casks, or any fractional part thereof. Every person, firm or corporation who rectifies, purifies or refines spirituous liquors or wines by any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whisky, brandy, gin or wine, with any materials for sale under the name of whisky, rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

Retail dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including spirits, wines, ale, beer or other malt liquors, and whose annual sales exceed one thousand and do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale foreign or domestic spirits, wines, ale, beer or other malt liquors in quantities of three gallons or less, or whose annual sales, including all sales of other merchandise, do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors under this act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the sale of any spirits, wines or malt liquors to be drank on the premises.

Stallions—Owners of stallions and jacks shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jack for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used.

Theatres—Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, receiving pay as entrance money, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic, or other representations, plays, or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act; provided, that when any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the fee for license shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

Tobacconists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person, firm or corporation whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobacconists.

Wholesale dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, shall pay fifty dollars for each license; and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars, one dollar. Every person shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer under this act whose business it is to sell or offer to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, spirits, or malt liquors, whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. And the license required by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, unless he has made, or proposes to make some change in his business that will, in the judgment of the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, reduce the amount of his annual sales; nor shall any license as a wholesale dealer allow any such person to act as a commercial broker: *Provided*, That any license understated may and shall be again assessed, and that no person holding a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors shall be required to take an additional license on account of the sale of other goods, wares, or merchandise on the same premises.

Wholesale dealers in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, shall pay fifty dollars for each license; and if exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars, one dollar. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of any kind in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, or whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandize, shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded a wholesale dealer in liquors.

TABLE II.

STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule—Any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written—5 cents.

Provided, That if more than one appraisement, agreement or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, five cents for each and every additional appraisement, agreement or contract.

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever—Drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding $10, drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand—2 cents.

Bill of Exchange, (inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand or any promissory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment,) or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding $100—5 cents.

And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange (foreign) or letter of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

If drawn in sets of three or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States—2 cents.

And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100—2 cents.

Bill of lading or receipt, (other than charter-party,) for any goods, merchandise or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place—10 cents.

Bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons when the consideration shall not exceed $500—50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000—$1.

Exceeding $1,000 for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof—50 cents.

Bond—For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, when the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less—50 cents.

When in excess of $1,000 for each $1,000 or fraction—50 cents.

Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office—$1.

Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule—25 cents.

Certificate of stock in any incorporated company—25 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50—10 cents.

Exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1,000—25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof—25 cents.

Certificate—Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such—25 cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—

If for a sum not exceeding $100—2 cents.

For a sum exceeding $1,000—5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified—5 cents.

Charter-Party—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 150 tons—$1.

Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons—$3.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons—$5.

Exceeding six hundred tons—$10.

Contract—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale—10 cents.

Conveyance.—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed $500—50 cents.

When the consideration exceeds $500, and does not exceed $1,000—$1.

And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000—50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value—25 cents.

Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value—50 cents.

Exceeding $500 in value—$1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse—50 cents.

Gaugers' returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons gross—10 cents.

Exceeding 500 gallons gross—25 cents.

Insurance (life)—Policy of insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—

When the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000—25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000—50 cents.

Exceeding $5,000—$1.

Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agents, or by any other company or person, the premium upon which does not exceed $10—10 cents.

Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50—25 cents.

Exceeding $50—50 cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is $300 per annum or less—50 cents.

Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300—50 cents.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons—$1.

Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons—$3.

Exceeding six hundred tons—$5.

Measurer's returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels—10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels—25 cents.

Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500—50 cents.

Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000—$1.

And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000—50 cents.

Provided, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding $35—50 cents.

Exceeding $35 and not exceeding $50—$1.

And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50—$1.

Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon—25 cents.

Power of Attorney of proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries—10 cents.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent—25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same—$1.

Power of Attorney for any other purpose—50 cents.

Probate of Will, or letters of administration: Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $2,000—$1.

Exceeding $2,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000—50 cents.

Protest.—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest—25 cents.

Warehouse receipts for property, goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for in any public or private warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed in value $500—10 cents.

Exceeding in value $500, and not exceeding $1,000—20 cents.

Exceeding in value $1,000 for every additional $1,000—10 cents.

Receipts for the payment of any sum of moneys or debt due exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property—2 cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind, not otherwise provided for, held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard—25 cents.

Weighers returns, if for a weight not exceeding five thousand pounds—10 cents.

Exceeding five thousand pounds—25 cents.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS—

Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity—50 cents.

Where the amount claimed in a writ issued by a court not of record, is $100 or over—50 cents.

Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for $100 or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid)—50 cents.

Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record—50 cents.

Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100—25 cents.

When the amount claimed exceeds $100—50 cents.

Provided, That no writ, summons, or other process issued by and returnable to a Justice of the Peace, except as herein before provided, or by any police or municipal court having no larger jurisdiction as to the amount of damages it may render than a Justice of the Peace in the same State, or issued in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties; *and provided further*, that the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule B on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

Affidavits in suits or legal proceedings shall be exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE C.

DICINES OR PREPARATIONS.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils or other medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body, as follows: where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents—1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents—2 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents—3 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of $1—4 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above the $1, as before mentioned—an additional 2 cents.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair-dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth-wash, dentifrice, tooth-paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents—1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents—2 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents—3 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of $1—4 cents.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above the $1, as before-mentioned, an additional 2 cents.

Friction matches, or lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages, containing one hundred matches or less, for each parcel or package—1 cent.

When in parcels or packages containing more than one hundred, and not less than two hundred matches, for each parcel or package—2 cents.

And for every additional one hundred matches, or fractional part thereof—1 cent.

For all cigar lights and wax tapers—Double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches.

Provided, That the stamp duties herein provided for on friction or lucifer matches, made in part of wood, or on cigar lights or wax tapers, shall not be imposed until Sept. 1, 1864; but until that time the tax shall be assessed and collected as heretofore; and on and after said Sept. 1, every package or parcel sold by any person, firm, company or corporation, shall be stamped as herein required.

Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes or any sun picture, except as hereinbefore provided—Upon each and every picture of which the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents—2 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 25 cents, and not exceeding the sum of 50 cents—3 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 50 cents, and not exceeding $1—5 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of $1, for every additional dollar or fractional part thereof—5 cents.

Playing Cards—For and upon every pack of whatever number, when the retail price per pack does not exceed 18 cents—2 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 18 cents, and not exceeding 25 cents per pack—4 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents per pack—10 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of 50 cents, and not exceeding $1 per pack—15 cents.

Exceeding the retail price of $1, for every additional 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1—5 cents.

TABLE III.

GENERAL TAXES, MANUFACTURES, PRODUCTS, ETC.

Advertisements—In newspapers, &c., &c., on gross receipts—3 per cent.

Do. do.—To extent of $600—exempt.

Do.—Newspapers whose circulation does not exceed 1,500 copies—exempt.

Ale—See "Beer."

Ale in Bottles—Same as "Beer."

Auction sales of merchandise, stocks, bonds, &c., &c., in gross amount—1-10 of 1 per cent.

Awnings—5 per cent.

Bags—5 per cent.

Banks—On average amount of deposits each month—1-24 of 1 per cent.

Do.—On average amount of the capital beyond the amount invested in United States Bonds each month—1-24 of 1 per cent.

Do.—On average amount of circulation each month—1-12 of 1 per cent.

Do. do.—On average amount issued beyond 90 per cent. of capital, and on any amount of circulation beyond average, for six months preceding July 1, 1864, additional—1-6 of 1 per cent.

Do.—Issuing over 90 per cent. of their capital in circulating notes, additional—1½ per cent.

Banks not making dividends, on profits—5 per cent.

Do.—On dividends 5 per cent.

Do.—See Savings' Banks.

Barks—Hulls on—2 per cent.

Barytes—Sulphate of, per 100 pounds—12 cents.

Beer—Per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity, or for fractional parts of a barrel—$1.

Beer—In bottles, shall be assessed according to the quantity contained therein, at the rate of, for each 30 gallons, when the duty has not been paid on liquor contained—$1 25.

Benzine—(Same as "coal illuminating oil,") per gallon—20 cents.

Benzole—(Same as "coal illuminating oil,") per gallon—20 cents.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Per pound—5 mills.

Billheads—5 per cent.

Billiard-tables—Kept for use—$10.

Provided, That billiard-tables kept for hire, and upon which a license tax has been imposed, shall not be required to pay the tax on billiard-tables kept for use as aforesaid, anything *herein* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Binders' Board—3 per cent.

Bonnets—5 per cent.

Books—Magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and all other similar printed publications, except newspapers—5 per cent.

Boots—Ready made—5 per cent.

Boot and Shoemakers—Same as tailors.

Bonnet-makers—Same as tailors.

Brandy—Distilled from grapes, per gallon—25 cents.

Brass—3 per cent.

Brick—3 per cent.

Brass—Rolled, 3 per cent.

Bridges—On gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Brokers—On all sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods—1-10 of 1 per cent.

Do.—On sales and contracts for sales of stocks and bonds—1-20 of one per cent. on the par value; and of gold and silver bullion and coin, foreign exchange, promissory notes, or other securities, on gross amount—1-20 of 1 per cent.

Bullion—Half of 1 per cent.

Calf-skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Calves—Same as "cattle."

Canals—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.

Candles—Of whatever material made—5 per cent.

Capmakers—Same as "tailors."

Caps—5 per cent.

Cards—Printed—5 per cent.

Cassia—Ground, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Carriage—Gig, chaise, phaeton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for transportation of merchandise, valued at $50, and not exceeding $100, including harness used therewith, each—$1.

Carriages—Of like description, valued at above $100, and not above $200, each—$2.

Carriages—Of like description, valued at above $200, and not above $300, each—$3.

Carriages—Of like description, valued above $300, and not above $500, each—$6.

Carriages—Of like description, valued above $500, each—$10.

Cattle—Under three months old, slaughtered, per head—5 cents.

Cattle—Over three months old, slaughtered, except when slaughtered for the hides and tallow exclusively, per head—40 cents.

Cement—Made whole or in part of glue, to be sold in liquid state, per gallon—40 cents.

Chemical productions—Uncompounded, not otherwise provided for—5 per cent.

Chocolate—Prepared, per pound—1½ cents.

Cigars—Cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, valued at not over $5 per 100 packages, each containing not more than 25 cigarettes, per 100 packages, $1, and all cigarettes made of tobacco inclosed in a paper wrapper, valued at over $5 per 100 packages, subject to same duty as cigars of like value.

Do. do.—Made wholly of tobacco, and also on those known as cheroots or short sixes, valued in each case at not over $5 per 1,000, per 1,000—$3.

Do.—Value over $5 and not over $15 per 1,000, per 1,000—$8.

Do.—Value over $15 and not over $30 per 1,000, per 1,000—$15.

Do.—Value over $30 and not over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000—$25.

Do.—Value over $45 per 1,000, per 1,000—$40.

Circulars—Printed—5 per cent.

Circuses—In gross receipts—2 per cent.

Clocks—5 per cent.

Clock movements—Sold without being cased—5 per cent.

Clothing—Ready made—5 per cent.

Cloth—5 per cent.

Cloth—And all taxable or knitted fabrics of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed or bleached, and on cloth painted, enameled, shirred, tanned, varnished or oiled—5 per cent.

Cloves—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Clove Stems—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Cloves—And all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Clove Stems—per pound—1 cent.

Coal—Illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon—20 cents.

Coal—Refined and produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, per gallon—15 cents.

Coal—Mineral, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, per ton—5 cents.

Coal Tar—Produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the product of the redistillation of coal tar thus produced—exempt.

Cocoa—Prepared, per pound—1½ cent.

Coffee.—Ground, and all ground substitutes for coffee, or preparations of which coffee forms a part, and on all unground substitutes for coffee, per lb.—2 cents.

Confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, same as "Sugar Candy."

Copper.—Ingots, pigs or bars—3 per cent.

Copper.—Rolled—3 per cent.

Cotton.—per lb—2 cents.

Daguerreotypes.—Same as "Photographs."

Diamonds.—10 per cent.

Dividends.—5 per cent.

Deer Skins.—Dressed or smoked, when sold or removed for sale—5 per cent.

Dog Skins.—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Dog Skins.—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Draining tiles—3 per cent.

Dressmakers.—Same as "Tailors."

Emeralds.—10 per cent.

Engravers.—Productions of—5 per cent.

Express Companies.—On gross receipts—3 per cent.

Ferry-boats.—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.

Fish.—Preserved—5 per cent.

Furniture and other articles of wood, sold in the rough or unfinished—5 per cent.

Furniture, which has paid in the rough, when finished, on increased value—5 per cent.

Furs—Of all descriptions, made up or manufactured—5 per cent.

Do.—On which a duty has been paid to be assessed only on increased value.

Gas—Illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or any other material, when the product shall be not above 200,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—10 cents.

Do.—Where the product shall be above 200,000 and not exceeding 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—15 cents.

Do.—When the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—20 cents.

Do.—When the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1,000 cubic feet—25 cents.

Do.—The general average of the monthly product for the year preceding the return required, shall regulate the rate of duty imposed.

Do.—Gas companies located so as to compete with each other, to pay the rate imposed by law upon the company having the largest production.

Gasoline—5 per cent.

Gelatine—In solid state, per pound—1 cent.

Ginger—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Gloves—Ready-made—5 per cent.

Glue—In solid state, per pound—1 cent.

Glue—To be sold in the liquid state, per gallon—40 cents.

Goat Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Do.—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Gold Leaf—Per pack containing not more than 20 books of 25 leaves each—18 cents.

Gold Foil—Per ounce, Troy—$2.

Gold Watches—Composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at $100 or less, each—$1.

Gold Watches—Composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above $100, each—$2.

Gunpowder—And all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, valued at 28 cents per pound or less, per pound—1 cent.

Do.—Valued over 28 cents per pound and not above 38 cents per pound—1½ per cent.

Do.—Value above 38 cents per pound, per pound—8 cents.

Hats—5 per cent.

Hatmakers—Same as Tailors.

Hog Skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Hog Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Horse Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Horse Skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Hulls—As launched, of ships, barks, brigs, schooners, sloops, sailboats, &c., &c., hereafter built—2 per cent.

Income—Exceeding $600 and not exceeding $5,000, on excess—5 per cent.

Do.—Exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000—7½ per cent.

Do.—On excess over $10,000—10 per cent.

Insurance Companies—On gross receipts (from premises, &c.)—1½ per cent.

Iron—Railroad, per ton—$3.

Do. do.—Rerolled, per ton—$2.

Do.—Advanced beyond blooms, slabs, &c., &c., and not advanced beyond bars, &c., &c., not thinner than No. 18 wire guage, and plate iron not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton—$3.

Do.—Band, hoop, &c., thinner than No. 18, plate iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and cut nails and spikes, not including nails, tacks, brads, or finishing nails, usually put up and sold in papers, whether in paper or otherwise, nor horse-shoe nails wrought by machinery, per ton—$5.

Provided—That bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails and spikes, not including such as are usually put up in paper, nor horse-shoe nails wrought by machinery, as before mentioned, manufactured from iron upon which the duty of $3 has been levied and paid, shall be subject to a duty of $2 per ton in addition thereto, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Do.—Castings used for bridges or other permanent structures, per ton—$3.

Do.—Stoves and hollow ware, and castings exceeding ten pounds in weight, for each casting, not otherwise provided for, per ton—$3.

Do.—Marine engines—5 per cent.

Iron—Rivets exceeding one-fourth of an inch in diameter, nuts and washers not less than two ounces each in weight, and bolts exceeding five-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, per ton—$5.

Provided, That when a duty upon the iron from which rivets, &c., as aforesaid, shall have been made, has been assessed and paid, a duty of not less than $3 per ton, a duty, only, in addition thereto, shall be paid, per ton—$2.

Provided further, That all iron and castings of iron of all descriptions advanced beyond pig-iron, shall be assessed and pay, in addition to the foregoing rates of iron so advanced, a duty of $3 per ton, and where no duty has been assessed or paid thereon in the form of blooms, slabs, &c., shall be assessed and pay, in addition to the foregoing rates of iron advanced as aforesaid, per ton—$3.

Iron—Pig, per ton—$2.

Do.—Blooms, slabs or loops, when made in forges or bloomers, directly from the ore, per ton—$3.

Japan—Made wholly or in part of gum copal or other gums or substance—5 per cent.

Kid Skins—Curried or finished—5 per cent.

Kid Skins—Tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Lager Beer—In bottles, same as "Beer."

Lager Beer—See "Beer."

Lambs—Slaughtered for sale—5 cents.

Lead Ingots—Pigs or bars—3 per cent.

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead—3 per cent.

Lead, &c.—Where a duty of 3 per cent. has not been paid in form of ingots, pigs or bars—5 per cent.

Lead Pipes—See "Lead."

Lead—White, per 100 pounds—35 cents.

Leather—Of all descriptions, curried or finished—5 per cent.

Leather—All previously assessed in the rough, and upon which duties have been actually paid, shall only be assessed an increased value when curried or finished.

Leather—Oil dressed, when sold or removed for sale—5 per cent.

Leather—Patent, enameled and japanned—5 per cent.

Legacies—

First—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, as aforesaid, at the rate of $1 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at the rate of $2 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Third—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at the rate of $4 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of $5 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth.—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at and after the rate of six dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest; provided, that all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Lime, and Roman or water cement—3 per cent.

Lithographers, productions of—5 per cent.

Lotteries, on gross receipts—5 per cent.

Manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles—5 per cent.

Magazines—5 per cent.

Do. for advertisements—3 per cent.

Malt liquors—see "Beer."

Marble, and other monumental stones, with or without inscriptions—5 per cent.

Masts, spars and ship or vessel blocks, made to order or for sale—2 per cent.

Meats, preserved—5 per cent.

Milliners—Same as tailors.

Mineral or medicinal waters, from springs impregnated with minerals, for each bottle containing not more than 1 pint—½ cent.

Do—Containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart—1 cent.

Do—Containing more than 1 quart, for each additional quart or fractional part—1 cent.

Mineral water, artificial, sold in bottles or from fountains or otherwise, and not otherwise provided for—5 per cent.

Mittens ready made—5 per cent.

Moccasins—5 per cent.

Molasses—Produced from sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, per gallon—5 cents.

Do—Syrup of or sugar-cane juice, when removed from the plantation, per pound—1¼ cents.

Do—Concentrated, per pound—1¼ cents.

Melado, per pound—1¼ cents.

Museums, on gross receipts—3 per cent.

Mustard, ground, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Naptha (same as illuminating oil), per gallon—20 cents.

Naptha, of a specific gravity, exceeding 80 degrees, according to Barnum's hydrometer, and of the kind usually known as gasoline—5 per cent.

Oil, lard, per gallon—5 cents.

Do., coal, See "Coal Oil."

Do., mustard seed, per gallon—5 cents.

Do., linseed, per gallon—5 cents.

Oil, all animal or vegetable, not exempted or provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adulterated, per gallon—5 cents.

Oils essential, of all descriptions—5 per cent.

Operas, on gross receipts—2 per cent.

Oxide of Zinc, per 100 pounds—35 cents.

Paints, dry or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for—5 per cent.

Painters color, (same as paints)—5 per cent.

Paper, of all descriptions, including pasteboard, binders' board, and tanned paper for roofing or other purposes—3 per cent.

Parasols—5 per cent.

Passports—$5.

Pepper, ground, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Photographs or any other sun pictures, being copies of engravings or works of art, or used for the illustration of books, and on photographs so small in size that a stamp cannot be affixed (see table of "Stamp duties.") 5 per cent.

On pianofortes, organs, melodeons or other parlor musical instruments, kept for use, not including those placed in churches or public edifices, valued at not less than $100 and not above $200, each—$2.

When valued at above $200 and not above $400, each—$4.

When valued above $400, each—$6.

Pickles—Pressed fruits, vegetables, meats, fish and shellfish in cans, kegs or in tight packages—5 per cent.

Pimento—Ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.

Pins—5 per cent.

Pipes—Earthen or stone, water—3 per cent.

On plate, of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy—50 cents.

On plate, of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy—5 cents.

Provided, That silver spoons or plate of silver used by one family to an amount not exceeding 40 ounces, as aforesaid, belonging to any one person, plate belonging to religious societies, and souvenirs and keepsakes actually given and received as such, and not kept for use; also, all premiums awarded as a token of merit by any agricultural society, corporation, or association of persons, for any purpose whatever, shall be exempt from duty.

Porter—And other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name called—Same as "Beer."

Porter—In bottles—Same as "Beer."

Pottery ware—5 per cent.

Precious stones—10 per cent.

Do.—On which import duties have been paid, reset—tax on setting.

Preserved fish, fruit, meats, vegetables, shell-fish—5 per cent.

Printed books, magazines, &c.—5 per cent.

Do.—On advertisements—3 per cent.

Quicksilver—Produced from the ore—2 per cent.

Railroads—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.

Repairs—Of engines, cars, carriages, or other articles, when such repairs increase the value of the article so repaired 10 per cent. or over, on increased value—3 per cent.

Do.—To steamboats, ships, or other vessels, on increased value—2 per cent.

Sails, tents, shades, awnings and bags, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or part of either or other material—5 per cent.

Do.—Where the material from which made was imported or has been subject to and paid a duty, and the same is made by sewing, duty only on increased value.

Salaries of U. S. officers exceeding $600 in the excess—5 per cent.

Saleratus, per pound—5 mills.

Salt, per 100 pounds—6 cents.

Sarsaparilla Water—see "Mineral Waters."

Screws, wood—10 per cent.

Sheep, slaughtered—5 cents.

Sheepskins, curried or finished—5 per cent.

Sheepskins, tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.

Shoes, ready made—5 per cent.

Shot—3 per cent.

Shot—see "Lead."

Skins—Deer, dressed or smoked, when sold or removed for sale—5 per cent.

Snuff—Manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, per pound—35 cents.

Snuff—Flour, same as "Snuff."

Soda Water—See "Mineral Waters."

Soda—Bicarbonate of, per pound—5 mills.

Soap—Castile, palm oil, erasive and soap of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap, and soap otherwise provided for, value not above 5 cents per pound, per pound—2 mills.

Do.—Value above 5 cents per pound—1 cent.

Do.—Fancy, scented, honey, cream, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, per pound—5 cents.

Soap—Soft—5 per cent.

Spirits—Distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, of first proof, on and after July 1, 1864, and prior to Feb. 1, 1865, per gallon—$1 50.

Do. do.—On and after Feb. 1, 1865, per gallon—$2.

Spirit of Turpentine, per gallon—20 cents.

Spelter—3 per cent.

Skins—Goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog, curried or finished—5 per cent.

Do. do.—Previously assessed in the rough, and upon which duties have been actually paid, shall be assessed on the increased value only when curried or finished.

Skins—Goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog tanned or dressed in the rough—5 per cent.
Skins of every description—5 per cent.
Starch made of potatoes, per pound—2 mills.
Do.—Of corn or wheat, per pound—3 mills.
Do.—Of rice or of any other material, per pound—1 cent.
Steam-engines—Including locomotive and marine engines—3 per cent.
Steel—In ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, per ton—$5.
Do. do.—Above seven, and not over eleven cents per pound, per ton—$10.
Do. do.—Above 11 cents, per ton—$12 50.
Provided, That steel rolled, and sheet, rod or wire made of steel, upon which a duty has been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem upon the increased value only thereof.
Stereotypes—Productions of—5 per cent.
Steamboats—On gross receipts—2½ per cent.
Stone—Slate, freestone, sandstone, marble, and building-stone of any other description, when dressed, hewn or finished—3 per cent.
Succession to Real Estate—Where the successor shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $1 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $2 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother or the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $4 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of $5 per centum upon such value.
Where the successor shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is hereinbefore described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of $6 per centum upon such value.
Sugar.—Cistern bottoms, of sugar produced from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound—1¼ cents.
Sugar.—Brown or Muscovado, not above No. 12, D. S. in color, produced from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, per pound—2 cents.
Do.—All clarified or refined, above No. 12, and not above No. 18 D. S. in color, produced directly from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound—2½ cents.
Do.—Above No. 18, per pound—3¼ cents.
Sugar Refiners.—On gross amount of sales, including all the products of the manufactories or refineries—2½ per cent.
Sugar candy—Valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound, per pound—2 cents.
Do.—Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, per pound—4 cents.
Do.—Exceeding 40 cents per pound, or sold by the box, package or otherwise than by the pound—10 per cent.
Sulphate of Barytes—Per 100 pounds—12 cents.
Swine—Slaughtered for sale, per head—10 cents.
Tailors—Manufacturers not exceeding $600 per annum—exempt.
Do do.—Exceeding $600, or excess—3 per cent.
Telegraph Companies—On gross receipts—5 per cent.
Theatres—On gross receipts—2 per cent.
Thread—For weaving—5 per cent.
Timepieces—5 per cent.
Tobacco, cavendish, per pound—35 cents.
Do., plug, per pound—35 cents.
Do., twist, per pound—35 cents.
Do., manufactured, from which the stem has been taken in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, per pound—35 cents.
Do., cut, smoking, made exclusively of stems, and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stem, per pound—15 cents.
Do., smoking, with all the stems in, the leaf not having been butted or stripped from the stem, and on refuse tobacco, known as fine-cut, shorts, per pound—25 cents.
Do., fine-cut, chewing, whether manufactured with the stem in or not, and however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, per pound—35 cents.
Turpentine—Spirits of, per gallon—20 cents.
Umbrellas—5 per cent.
Varnish—Made wholly or in part of gum copal, or other gums or substances—5 per cent.
Warps—For weaving—5 per cent.
Watches—Gold, value $100 or less—$1.
Do. do.—Value over $100—$2.
White Lead—per 100 pounds—35 cents.
Wine—Made of grapes, per gallon—5 cents.
Wines or Liquors—Denominated as wine, not made from currants, rhubarb, or berries, produced by being rectified or mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever may be infused to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and not otherwise provided for, per gallon—50 cents.
Wood Screws—10 per cent.
On yachts, pleasure or racing boats, by sail or steam, measuring by Custom-house measurement 10 tons or less, each—$5.
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 tons, each—$10.
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 tons, each—$25.
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 80 tons, each—$50.
Exceeding 80 and not exceeding 110 tons, each—$75.
Exceeding 110 tons, each—$100.
Yarn for weaving—5 per cent.
Yellow Sheathing Metal, in rods or sheets—3 per cent.
Zinc, Oxide of, per 100 lbs.—35 cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of a War Steamer.

The iron steamer *Mohongo* was successfully launched on Saturday at the yard of Messrs. SECOR, in Jersey City. Stirred by the conduct of the British press in the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge* affair, the City reporters call her an iron-clad. She is simply a *fac simile* of twenty-seven wooden side-wheel steamers, recently added to the navy, the only difference between them being that the *Mohongo* is entirely of iron, and consequently not iron-clad, as the word is now generally understood. In fact, she is like the hundreds of iron steamers afloat here and in Europe, except that she may prove a little better or worse than the majority of them. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep—the same dimensions exactly as her wooden predecessors. Like them, too, she will have guns on one deck—the upper one—and officers' and men's quarters on the other. She measures 1,030 tons—the tonnage of the *Kearsarge*, and will have a 10-gun battery. Her engines are of sufficient power to impart great speed to the hull. The wooden ships were built almost exclusively for speed, and the faithful builders have given them no other attribute. The *Metacomet* was nearly lost, the *Agawam* suffered terribly in an 8-knot breeze, and the *Steers* narrowly escaped shipwreck, owing to the weakness of their frames. One of those constructed in this neighborhood is the joint work of two men, each getting up one of her double-ends, and there is reason to fear that the ends will dissolve partnership before the builders.

The following respectable fleet has been turned out of SECOR's impromptu navy-yard since the war began:

Weehawken, iron-clad, sunk.
Manhattan, iron-clad, on duty.
Tecumseh, iron-clad, on duty.
Mahopac, iron-clad, fitting out.
Mohongo, iron steamer, just launched.

The *Weehawken* belonged to the first, and the three succeeding ships to the second batch of monitors.

Naval.

THE FIRST IRON FLEET FOR THE NAVY.

On Saturday the second vessel of the first fleet of our men-of-war built for the United States Navy, was launched at Jersey City, in a most successful manner. She is called the *Mohongo*, and is a *fac simile* of seven ships recently ordered by the Navy Department. Before the construction of the fleet was determined on, the Government wisely tried the value of the projected craft, by building the *Wateree*, which has just arrived on the Pacific, whither she had been sent to reinforce our squadron there. Her trial trip, and, indeed, her completion, demonstrated the propriety of the course partially resolved upon. The fleet of which the *Mohongo* is the first afloat, consists of the following vessels:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Where Building.
Ascutney....	1,030	10	Boston.
Mohongo....	1,030	10	Jersey City.
Monocacy....	1,030	10	Baltimore.
Muscoota....	1,030	10	Boston.
Shamokin....	1,030	10	Chester.
Suwanee....	1,030	10	New-York.
Winnefee....	1,030	10	Boston.

The dimensions of the *Mohongo* are:
Length, 240 feet; width, 35 feet; depth of hold, the same, in fact, as the 27 wooden vessels which were completed some time since.

After the launch, the ship was towed to the machine shop, where her engines are in course of preparation. The entire fleet will probably be completed by the 1st of September, but they cannot be ready for sea so soon by any means.

Miss BIRKBECK named the ship, and expressed a hope that she would be an ornament to the navy.

Several distinguished officers and citizens were present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—A remnant of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, numbering some 16 members, returned yesterday from Petersburgh, Va., their term of service having expired. They were under command of Sergeant VOORHIES, and escorted by a detachment of the regiment which had previously returned, commanded by Lieut. HENDERSON. They marched through several streets, accompanied by the Brooklyn band.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Col. E. B. FOWLER, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, in place of Major BOOTES, U. S. A., who has had temporary charge since the supercedure of Capt. S. E. GREGORY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9, 1864.

$13,000	U. S. 6s. '81C..	104	800	Erie Railway....	114⅝
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..R.	104	1700	do..........	114¾
60,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	104	500	do.......b10	115⅛
15,000	do......	103⅞	50	do.......b30	116
15,000	do......	103⅞	200	do.......b10	115
10,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94⅞	300	Erie R. Pref.....	115½
4,000	do......	94⅞	400	do..........	115
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	60	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	129
10,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		400	do..........	128½
	Pac. R.....	73	200	do..........	128
20,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	51⅞	5	Sixth-Av. R.....	115
10,000	do......	51½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	111⅝
20,000	do......	51⅜	100	do.......b10	112
10,000	do......	51⅜	400	Reading R.....	137
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	117	200	do.......b15	137⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	105	100	do.......b20	137⅜
2,000	C. & N.W.1st M.	104¾	300	do.......b15	137¾
5,000	do......	104⅞	200	do.......b10	137⅜
1,000	D. L. & W.1stM.	112	300	do.......b10	137
3,000	P.,F. W. & C.2d	118	300	do..........	136⅝
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	700	do..........	136⅝
2,000	do......	115½	1800	do..........	136⅜
5,000	At.& G. W. 1st M.		100	do.......b60	139
	Ohio Div.....	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	134½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	100	50	do..........	135
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	110	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	93
400	Canton Co....	37	1000	do..........	93¾
100	do.......b15	37⅜	100	do.......b10	94⅝
400	Cum. Coal Pref..	66⅝	400	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	130⅝
100	do.......b10	67	500	do..........	130⅝
200	Amer. Coal Co....	92	200	do..........	130¾
200	Quick. Min. Co....	74¼	50	do..........	131
50	Minn. Min. Co....	40	100	do.......b3	130⅞
300	Mar. Min. Co....	48⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....	51⅜
50	do.......b30	50	300	Chi.&N.W.Pref..	87¾
200	Copake Iron.....	6⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	137
100	do......	6	400	Chic. & R. I. R c	113⅜
50	N. Y. Central.....	135	200	do..........	113⅜
31	do......	136⅜	300	do..........	113⅜
50	do......	135½	500	P., F. W. & C....	113
250	do......	135½	400	Mar. & Cin.2d Prf.	50
100	Han. & St. J. Pref.	55			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	135⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co. c	74¾
100	Erie Railway.....	114⅝	300	M. So. & N. I. R.. c	93¾
200	do......	114½	200	do.......c	93⅜
100	do.......s3	114⅝	100	do......	93⅜
300	do.......c	114⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.......c	130⅝
100	do......	114⅞	300	do......	130⅝
200	do.......b3	114⅞	300	Cleve. & Pitts....	111¾
400	Hudson Riv. R....	127⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R...b3	113¾
200	do......	128⅜	100	do.......c	113⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R....b3	135	100	do.......c	113
600	Reading R.....	136⅝	900	do.......c	112⅞
500	do.......b30	138	100	do......	113
1000	do.......b30	138⅜	200	Chic. & N. W...b3	51¾
100	do......	136⅜	5000	Ohio & Miss. C...	51¼
100	Cum. Coal Pref.b5	66¾	50	Canton Co.......c	36

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$25,000	Amer. Gold...	275	200	Reading R.......	135⅜
10,000	do......	276	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	134⅜
10,000	do......	275⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	92⅜
5,000	do......	277	100	do......	92⅜
45,000	do......	278⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R......	130⅜
10,000	do......	278	500	do.......s3	130
15,000	do......	279	300	do......	129⅜
15,000	do......	279⅜	500	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C..	110⅞
200	Erie Railway.....	113⅜	200	do......	110⅜
300	do.......b3	113⅜	100	do......	111
100	do.......b5	113⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R...	112
200	do.......b3	113⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co...	46⅜
100	do.......b15	115			

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

The Foreign Import entries fell off the past week, while the Export movement was on a large scale, and included a considerable amount of Foreign merchandize reëxported for a better market. The Freight engagements in this way, after the present return of exports was made up, embrace large reshipments of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Hides, &c., and the process will be welcomed by the public as a relief to the Money market, and the heavy overstock of Foreign Goods in bond and store, which our people will be slower to consume at the advanced currency prices than will suit the convenience of the trade. The same extravagant rates of Exchange also tend to clear the market of the surplus Domestic Produce now arriving by rail and canal; except such articles as are seized upon by speculators on the Corn Exchange, to the prejudice of the export demand. Pork appears to be the favorite staple for this sort of operation. The Crop reports from the Western States continue to favor a good average yield of Wheat and Corn. The late showers have been of great advantage to the crops in the interior of this State, previously suffering from the drouth.

The pressure for Money and scarcity of Greenbacks are doubtless inconvenient and very annoying to a good many people engaged in trade and speculation. They interfere with numerous calculations on the future of foreign Merchandise; of Wool, Pork, Whisky and other Domestic staples, which speculation would like to forestall for "July and August delivery." But this state of things, in view of the rise in Gold and Exchange, has its compensating advantages for the public at large, and we submit that these should not be hastily abandoned to a clamor for more Greenbacks. It is rather hoped that, by restoring perfect accord between the Associated City Banks and the National Banks and Treasury Office, the new Secretary will be able to manage his finances without resort to any species of Legal Tender, the free use of which would tend to produce inflation, or to check the disposition to economize the consumption of foreign and other high-priced Merchandise. The maximum of the ordinary Greenback circulation has already been attained. The interest on the other classes of Treasury Notes has been raised to 6 per cent. per annum, with the near prospect of a further advance to 7 30 per cent. per annum, And, if the $400,000,000 of common Greenbacks is found unequal to represent the business of the country at present high prices, the remedy, it is to be hoped, will be found with the people in forcing the reduction of such prices *by economizing the use of Greenbacks*, now made their legal measure.

The market for Money throughout the week was unusually dear and close, affecting seriously both the Stock Exchange and the credit of Mercantile paper. The Associated Banks are reported to be short of Greenbacks, while the National Banks have been drawn upon rapidly by the Treasury also for Greenbacks for disbursement or for 5 ₩ cent. Coupon Interest-bearing Legal Tenders, to be canceled at Washington. The latter are being gradually replaced with plain 6 ₩ cent. Legal Tender Notes, 3 years to run on compound interest. The new Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, will be in the City to-day to confer with our Bankers, both Associated and National, in reference to his future financial arrangements.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin..................	230@276 ; 260@279⅜
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years..........	105⅝@104
New-York Central..................	134¼@135⅜
New-York and Erie..................	115@113⅞
Erie Preferred Shares..............	113@114⅜
Rock Island........................	113@114
Michigan Southern.................	94@92⅜
Michigan Central..................	128⅜@131¼
Toledo............................	140⅜@130⅜
Illinois Central..................	131@129⅜
Hudson River......................	136@127⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh..........	112¾@110⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago............	113@112⅜
Chicago and North Western.........	52@51⅜
Almaden Quicksilver...............	76⅜@74¼
Mariposa Gold.....................	50⅜@46⅜
Cumberland........................	67⅜@66¼

The rates for Money on Merchant paper outside of Bank, are 12@15 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Bill Brokers encounter considerable difficulty in placing paper connected with Produce and Merchandise speculators. Money lenders are extremely cautious, owing to the violent fluctuations in Gold and Exchange, and the very best credits connected with the Produce Exchange are regarded with suspicion, in view of the contingencies of the market for the present and succeeding months. There is scarcely less scrutiny exercised in reference to the paper connected with the Foreign Merchandise trade, and the oldest names in the trade are taken at nearly double Bank rate of interest when thrown upon the Street for negotiation. The Stock and Money Brokers Saturday reported rather less ease than on Friday. Heavy calls were made upon them from the Banks, and, but for their own reduced operations, and the rather liberal offers of Money, payable on demand, from private lenders, the market would have been one of the most stringent of the week.

There was some improvement on the Stock Exchange early in the day on the calculation of an easier time for Money, but at the close, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations showed but slight changes from Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	104	104	Mich. Central....	134¼	135
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern...	93	93
N. Y. Central....	134⅜	135⅜	Illinois Cen......	130⅜	130⅜
Erie..............	114	114½	Pittsburgh.......	110⅜	110⅜
Erie Preferred....	114	114⅜	Fort Wayne......	112	112⅜
Hudson...........	127	127⅜	Rock Island.....	112	112⅜
Canton...........	36⅜	36½	Reading.........	136⅜	136
Treas. Cer., new	94	94	Quicksilver......	74½	74¼
Toledo...........	136	136⅜	Cum'land Coal...	65⅜	66¼
Northwest........	51	51¼	Mariposa........	46⅜	47
Ohio & M. Certfs	50⅜	51	N. West Pref....	87⅜	87⅜

The prices of Gold to-day, like the market yesterday, fluctuated violently—the highest 274½, the lowest 260 ₩ cent. At 3 o'clock, the quotation was 271@271½ ₩ cent., and very unsettled The Maryland raid was revived and helped speculation in Gold after the sailing of the steamers, the exports by which were $480,839, making for the whole week $486,339.

The following bids were made, Saturday, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	117	Al.& T. H. 1sts..........	116
N. Y. Cen. R.Es.'76...	105	Chi. &N.W.Int.Bonds..	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.......	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.......	104½
Erie 1sts, '68...........	115	Del., L. & W. 1sts......	117
Erie 2ds, '79............	130	Del., L. & W. 2ds.......	121
Erie 3ds, '83............	127	Tol. & Wab. 1sts........	105
Erie 4ths, '80...........	123	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.........	86½
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77....	114	Gal. & Chi. extended....	120
Hud. R. 1sts, '69........	117	Gal. & Chi. 2ds..........	111
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85...	132	Clev. & Tol. S. F........	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	113	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds..	118
Harlem 2ds. '64..........	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3ds..	98
Mich. C. new 1sts.......	135	Chi. & Pitts. 2ds........	109
Chi., B. & Quincy.......	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G........	60⅜
Mich. S. seconds.........	104	Chi. & Alt. 1sts..........	115½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F..	120	Atlantic & G. W.........	99⅜
Ill. Central, 75..........	130		

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,567,435, against $2,569,453 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,224,707, against $3,414,929 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $486,000, against $402,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $748,000,000, exclusive of Saturday's report not yet in.

The June earnings on the new Atlantic and Great Western Road amount to $314,521. The May traffic was $214,679, and the April, $197,267.

The Rome and Watertown Road earned in:

June, 1864..........................	$75,434
June, 1863..........................	48,912
Increase............................	$26,522

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road earned in

June, 1864..........................	$75,055
June, 1863..........................	40,706
Increase............................	$34,349

The Consolidated Petroleum Company have declared a monthly dividend of 1½ ₩ cent. on the net business of the month of June. The Briggs Gold Company 1 ₩ cent. on the net profits of the month of June.

Mr. B. M. NEVERS, of the Stock Exchange Board, (late DE LAUNY, CLARKE & Co.,) has formed a new Stock firm with Mr. W. F. GRINNELL, under the style of GRINNELL & NEVERS, No. 15 Broad-street.

We understand that Mr. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury, reached town on Sunday (yesterday) morning, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will probably, in the course of a few days, be able to indicate his future arrangements for the conduct of the Treasury more authoritatively than the special dispatches from Washington, (preceding his visit,) which assume to know in advance what his particular line of policy and negotiation in New-York will be.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 92 bbls. Ashes, 15,131 bbls. Flour, 393 bbls. and 762 bags Corn Meal, 1,180 bushels Wheat, 590 bushels Rye, 8,950 bushels Oats, 3,160 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $13 for Pots and $15 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in less demand at former rates. Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has declined at least 25c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 60@$11; poor to choice extra State at $12, including 11,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, from $12 25@$12 50, and very choice for August at $13; round-hoop extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western...........	$10 60@$11 00
Extra State...........................	11 25@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..	10 80@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	12 25@ 13 50
Extra Genessee........................	12 25@ 13 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri..........	12 25@ 15 00

Southern Flour is less active at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $11 30@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour has favored buyers; sales 1,150 bbls. Extra at $11 25@$13 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 50@$9 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine ₩ bbl.; total sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after, at a decline of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 135,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 66@$2 72; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 55@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for very handsome; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 58; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 58 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, partly for export, at full prices; sales since our last 47,000 bushels, at $1 63@$1 65 for new Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ₩ bushel. Oats continue in demand at full prices. We quote Canada at 98½c.@99c.; Western at 99½c.@$1; State at 99c.@$1, cash, afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has been very active up to near the close of the week, when the known unwillingness of many of the trade to part with their stocks deterred many buyers from coming into the market. Prices during the week have advanced 1½c.@2c. on all descriptions, most of the sales during the latter half of the week having been at our outside figures, at which most of the trade now refuse to sell. The The market closes active and strong, with a further advance inevitable. The receipts from the tanneries have been light, but are not fully absorbed, owing to the unwillingness of holders to sell at current rates. For Oak Sole the demand is good at slightly advanced rates, while the stock continues light. Upper in the rough is in fair request at improved prices. We quote sales: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 52c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, light Cropped, 58c.@60c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, middle Cropped, 61c.@62c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle, 43½c.@44½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, light, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, California, middle, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 41½c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 42c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c.—cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and has favored buyers. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $46@$46 25 for New Mess; $49 for do. July, and $52 for August delivery; $40@$42 for Old Mess; $42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $35@$39 for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is less firm; sales since our last 2,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20½c., and for July delivery, at 21½c.@22c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales 350 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $28@$30 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for common to choice Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., at $1 78@$1 75 ₩ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 13,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 13,000 bushels Corn at 3½d.; 100 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 350 tons Lard and 65 tons Tallow at 15s.; 90 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; 10 tuns Oil at 27s.; also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d, 14,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5d.@6d., and 400 bbls. Bacon at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., and by steamer 1,200 bbls. Cutch at 20s. For Bristol, 70 tons Lard at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 10 tuns Oil at 25s. For Antwerp, 25 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d., and 100 bales Hops at ½d. For Hamburg, 400 hhds. Sugar and 182 boxes do. at 15s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia..........	July 13...	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore.	July 14...	New-York.....	Liverpool.
America..........	July 16...	New-York.....	Southampton
Louisiana........	July 16...	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Asia.............	July 20...	Boston........	Liverpool.
Hecla............	July 20...	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Germania.........	July 23...	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Australasian.....	July 27...	New-York.....	Liverpool
New-York.........	July 30...	New-York.....	Southampton
Europa...........	Aug. 3...	Boston........	Liverpool.
Borussia.........	Aug. 6...	New-York.....	Southa'pton.
Bremen...........	Aug. 13...	New-York.....	Southampton
Hansa............	Aug. 27...	New-York.....	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

America..........	June 22...	Southampton..	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	June 25...	Liverpool......	New-York
Germania.........	June 28...	Southampton..	New-York.
Kedar............	June 28...	Liverpool......	New-York
Nova-Scotian.....	June 30...	Liverpool......	Quebec
Australasian.....	July 2...	Liverpool......	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 2...	Liverpool......	New-York
Westminster......	July 5...	Liverpool......	New-York
New-York.........	July 6...	Southampton..	New-York.
Europa...........	July 9...	Liverpool......	Boston.
Scotia...........	July 16...	Liverpool......	New-York.
Virginia.........	July 19...	Liverpool......	New-York
America..........	Aug. 17...	Southampton..	New-York
New-York.........	Aug. 31...	Southampton..	New-York
Bremen...........	Sept. 14...	Southampton..	New-York
Hansa............	Sept. 28...	Southampton..	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..................	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail............................	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.......................	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..........................	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River...............	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad............	4 P. M.
North Mails..........................	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way......................	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at........................	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M..

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living near the depot at South Orange, N. J., have very pleasant rooms and good board for one or two gentlemen. The location is very pleasant, and as healthy as any in the neighborhood of New-York, and within one hour from the City, by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address SOUTH ORANGE, Box No. 3,982 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, in a pleasant family and location; convenient to railroad Inquire at No. 147 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town. JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

LAKE PERQUENNAKONCK HOUSE—Fifty miles from New-York, situated on high grounds overlooking a beautiful lake; the fishing is good, drives pleasant, piazza wide, and air pure; no fever and ague or mosquitoes; have some pleasant rooms vacant on second and third floors, with closets; reached by Harlem Railroad to Croton Falls, thence by carriage to house. The proprietor can be seen at D. Collamore's, No. 479 Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., Monday, July 11. References: W. H. Lee, No. 314 Broadway; Ma on Tompson, No. 9 Wall-st., and Baker & Vail, No. 172 Washington-st.
T. C. VAIL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.
WM. J. FISH.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot or Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID GROCERY store in East 35th-st.; old and fine stand, doing a large cash business. Also, a superior wooden-ware store in Howard-st., doing a large business. $1,500, one horse, two wagons; rare opening. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., room No. 3.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $30,000 to $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission house. Address Box No. 136 New-York Post-office, with real name.

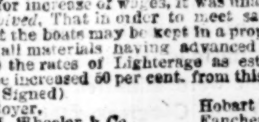
MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., 29 J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously
Resolved, That in order to meet said demand, as well as that the boats may be kept in a proper and safe condition, (all materials having advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.,) the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, last, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.
(Signed)

L. Boyer,	Hobart Ford,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Fancher & McChesney,
Geo. W. Thompson,	Thos. Shortland's Sons,
Thorne & Phipard,	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,	McCreary & Jeffers,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Richard Robson,
Marchant Brothers,	Edward Stearns,
Erkenbrack & Co.,	McGrath & Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hedenberg,	Burnham & Co.,
F. I. Baretto,	Amos Burt,
L. Ludovici,	R. J. Carpenter,
W. E. Robertson, Agent.	D. Dougherty.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 463 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
Signed by order. B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Entrance near Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-class cooks, four competent laundresses, who understands fluting, &c., ten Protestant nurses and family seamstresses; also twelve good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and a number of smart girls as chambermaids and waitresses, and girls for general housework—all with good references will be found willing and obliging, and desire the country for the Summer. All employers of respectable, competent and well recommended girls will find it to their advantage to favor us with a call, where they can be supplied with American, English, Welsh and Scotch Protestants and others, without delay, at the Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.
N. B.—Smart, competent colored girls on hand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY for several very experienced girls, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, children's nurses, and general houseworkers; also several very respectable girls, lately arrived. The above servants are of a superior class, with excellent references, and will hire at very moderate wages. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S maid and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can cut out, and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class cook, who understands all sorts of family cooking; understands soups, fish, meats, pastry and game, creams and desserts of all kinds, and is a professed baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 6 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who will be otherwise useful, in the country for the Summer; best of reference; wages $10 per month; will work by the day till suited in a situation. Address, for 3 days, M. R., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $10; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general servant; washes and irons well; City or country; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references given. Call at No 75 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate seamstress; is willing to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERWORK and waiting, or take care of grown children; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, who is a first-rate infant's nurse and dressmaker, in City or country; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED SITUATIONS—LADIES WANTING a superior class of female servants may be immediately supplied, in City and country, with those recommended by the first families in Brooklyn, by applying at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage. N. B.—Several excellent cooks, waitresses, children's nurses, &c., on hand for the country.

AT RAYMOND'S, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.—All private families, hotels and Summer houses supplied with good servants for the City or country; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, HAVING A wife and 2 children, a situation, with a cottage, on a gentleman's place in the country—understands all kinds of farming, careful over horses, and willing to be generally useful—can do any carpenter's work may be required; has his box of tools. Apply to
Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses in health or disease; also the proper care of harnesses, carriages, &c.; best of reference as to character any capability. Address J. M. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; ONE who understands his business in all its branches, cold and hot-house flowers, fruit and vegetables; my wife will take cooking or dairymaid if required; is English. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A PROFESSIONAL man as head gardener and farmer; can do the buying and selling for the household, and keep book-account; references first-class and reliable. Apply at the *Scottish American* office, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, of correct habits, who has had three years' experience as a custom-house clerk in a large importing house in this City; can give satisfactory references. Address C. W., Box No. 151 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; is a good groom; understands the entire care of horses and harness; can produce the best of reference. Address D. Y., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER A FEW MORE families as customers, to go out by the day or week; is a good sewer and understands the cutting and making of all kinds of under clothing. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 58 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; he understands his business thoroughly; can give good City reference. Call or address H. G., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the culture of grapes, fruit trees, plants, &c. Good reference from his employers. Address M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, with good references, who understands gardening in all its branches. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman in City or country; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address C. Box No. 265 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom; country preferred; understands his business, and has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG INtelligent colored man as body servant; must be able to read and write. Only a first-class man, with best reference, need apply, at Office of Overland Stage Line, No. 84 Broadway, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; A HEALTHY PERson, with good references, may obtain a pleasant home and liberal wages, by applying at No. 134 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress, Brooklyn

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands hairdressing; one who is well recommended; apply, with recommendations, at No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH CITY REFERence. Apply at No. 93 Gold-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

A FAMILY LIVING ELEGANTLY ON Castleton Heights, will take as companions to their daughter, two little girls wishing a liberal table and a joyous country home, with unlimited advantages of music and the languages from a resident Parisian governess. Address W. D. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed, as above will be promptly answered.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c., FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives practical instruction in Interest, Average, Exchange, &c.; and, in a few private lessons, prepares gentlemen for head book-keepers in any business.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A small school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144, Saugerties, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES,
GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES,
BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALL WOOL
DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND
BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER MONDAY, JULY 11,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS,
OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.
ALSO,
BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
FLANNELS, ALL COLORS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED,
AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT,
ON A GREAT REDUCTION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BROCADE AND PLAID SILKS.
Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our Silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will continue to offer during this week,
SILKS, ORGANDIES,
MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
at old prices, to close their present
RETAIL STOCK.
BROADWAY
and
TENTH-STREET.

AT NO. 181 8TH-AVENUE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
RICH, PLAIN AND FIGURED GRENADINES
FLORENTINES.
TAMARTINES.
CREPE MARETZ, BAREGES, LAWNS,
FRENCH PRINTS, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

AT NO. 181 8TH-AVENUE,
Closing out sale of RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS.
PLAID and STRIPE SILKS,
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
RICH SHAWLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,
at LESS than IMPORTERS' PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No 181 8th-av.

AT NO. 181 8TH-AVENUE.
Notwithstanding the great advance in gold, we still continue to sell the balance of our Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
The sale to continue through the month of July.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

FINE WHITE GOODS.
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
In full supply, for retail sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

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WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.
☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
MME. PUTNAM'S
PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER.
An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves.
Wholesale and retail depot No. 627 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CAPITAL BOOKS
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
BATTLE-FIELDS OF OUR FATHERS.
By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
This volume, the scene of which is laid in the time of the Revolution, is offered to the public, with the conviction that it will address itself at once to the hearts of the American people.
The heroine, GRACE PALMER, is the ideal woman of the Revolution.
Of the moral tone of the book the publisher need not speak; the author's name is an ample assurance of its earnestness and purity of purpose. The book should find a welcome in every home.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth. Price $1 50.
NAOMI TORRENTE,
THE HISTORY OF A WOMAN.
By GERTRUDE F. DE VINGUT.
Price, $2. New-York: Published by
JOHN BRADBURN,
(late M. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st.
Either of the above books sent by mail on receipt of price.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 180 Pearl-st., N. Y

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; COLLINS, THE GREAT CURE; MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning some thirty telegraphic dispatches, relating, more or less directly, to the rebel raid in Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. The most alarming of these telegrams will be found to be that which we reproduce from yesterday's issue, and which takes the form of an official dispatch from the War Department, at Washington. It is founded, as most of our city readers doubtless learned yesterday on Gen. WALLACE's report of a rather obstinate fight which took place on Saturday at Monocacy Bridge, between a considerable rebel force, supposed to be BRECKENRIDGE's division, and a small body of our troops that had been sent to occupy Frederick City. The fight, it will be seen (and it is the only fight this raid has produced thus far), lasted probably about eight hours or so. We lost a thousand men in round figures, and Gen. WALLACE found himself compelled to retreat, leaving his dead and wounded, or most of them, we regret to say, behind him. Apart from this fair, stand-up fight the reports we have of the rebel movements continue to be a mere mixture of bald and meagre statements from eye-witnesses at fifty different points, and a batch of conjectures as absurd, as it is possible to conceive. The rebel infantry can only be to-day a few miles farther down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, than they were on Saturday at the close of the fight. They may possibly have got within forty-eight or fifty miles of Baltimore, if they are traveling in that direction. The rebel cavalry are here, there, and everywhere. A portion, under MOSBY, is in Fairfax County, south of the Potomac, and around Edward's Ferry. A portion was seen yesterday by a mail-carrier, at the village of Rockville, about fourteen miles from Washington. Another squad was reported yesterday at Ellicott's Mills, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but this is probably untrue, since we find Gen. WALLACE dating a dispatch from that place yesterday, to Secretary SEWARD, announcing the safety (contrary to the previous official report) of Col. SEWARD. Still another portion of the rebel cavalry have crossed the Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville, burning a bridge and doing promiscuous damage at that point. Doubtless there are many other points along the railroad lines where the rebel cavalry have already shown themselves; without waiting to fight or even to carry off plunder. From the flying movements they execute, it is impossible to reckon their numbers. There comes a rumor—very absurd in character—that LEE himself is in command. Respecting the movements of our own forces we can speak positively, if we speak briefly. Even if a portion of HUNTER's force has not yet reached Martinsburgh, as is reported, Gen. COUCH is in strong force at Hagerstown. Gen. WALLACE has been reinforced so as to make a sudden advance on Baltimore by any large body of infantry impossible; and more important than all, a body of veterans of the national army is now at a point within easy reach either of Washington or Baltimore, in case of further signs of trouble. The latest dispatch from Baltimore represents everything quiet in that city, and the train running through from washington with no interruption whatever. To all this it may be added, that Gen. GRANT is in no way moved from his propriety by the so-called invasion.

We have nothing new to report from the army around Petersburgh as regards the posture of affairs there. Both sides appear to be strengthening their respective positions. It is satisfactory to hear, as we do, through the Hon. JOHN COVODE, who has just returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT, that the Lieutenant-General is in no way moved by the reports of the Maryland invasion, but remains firm in the conviction that he will execute the task he has taken in hand.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrival of the steamship *Germania* from Southampton, we have European dates to 29th ult. Her news was in part anticipated by the *Peruvian*. But she brings particulars of great interest, which were not included in the *Peruvian's* report.

We publish an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, who writes under date of June 28, detailing some additional points relating to the *Kersarge* and *Alabama* fight, the tendencies of the secession press of Paris bearing on that engagement, and various speculations arising out of the liberation on parole of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*. In the House of Lords on the 27th of June, Lord RUSSELL laid on the table the protocols of the Dano-German conference, and after entering most minutely into the circumstances which led to the convening of the conference, and the various proposals made there, announced that the British Government seeing all the propositions had been rejected by both Denmark and the German Powers, had decided not to take up arms for Denmark unless the integrity of the Danish Islands proper was threatened. He declared that they had done everything in their power to preserve peace, and their efforts having failed they could rest satisfied that they had done everything possible for the honor and interest of the country. Lord DERBY did not share the confidence the Government seemed to have felt in the conference and its negotiations; thought it was impossible that anything but failure should ensue from such a conference, and believed the Government would have to defend itself against the charge of having displayed feebleness and vacillation. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord PALMERSTON presented the protocols relating to the proceedings of the conference, and recounted the circumstances which led to the war. The question of the policy pursued toward Canada was discussed at considerable length. Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications on the morning of the 26th inst., and that German steamers had passed the canal of the Eider, and were moored under the cannon of Fredericksort. The Allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German Power without regard to her special interests. An engagement is expected to take place in a few days between the Danish and German fleets. The Copenhagen Rigsraad was opened June 25. The speech from the Throne has the following: "We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We, therefore, acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us." A telegram from Dantsic, of June 27, says: "Three Danish ships-of-war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the removal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port." The new King of Wurtemberg declares that he will maintain the constitution. Negotiations have been entered into between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt for the conclusion of a treaty to replace the garrison of Tunis by Egyptian troops. We publish in another column a very interesting correspondence between Mr. MASON and Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 1st of July, 1864, the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail, via *Southampton*, to the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to forty-five cents per single rate of half ounce, *prepayment required*. Letters for Australia or New Zealand, when specially addressed by "private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to great Britain, and from thence to their destination *by private ship*, at a reduced charge of twenty-nine cents per single rate, *prepayment also required*.

The Money Market on Saturday was quite stringent, particularly on mercantile paper. Gold fell to 260@263 early in the day, but went up on the Maryland news in the evening to 279@279½ ₱ cent. Stocks dull, and the Railways depressed.

The Rebel Invasion.

What is the real magnitude and meaning of this new rebel invasion of Maryland?—Just a week ago to-day the news of an advance movement of a large rebel force up the Shenandoah Valley astonished the incredulous country. The thing seemed so much out of keeping with the position of affairs elsewhere, that few people paid any serious attention to it. It was generally ridiculed as preposterous in itself, and the excitement along the border was thought to be but a great popular scare, produced by the sudden apparition of a few hundred Confederate cavalrymen. Even after the retreat of SIGEL from Martinsburgh to the north side of the Potomac, the appearance of the rebels in Hagerstown and Frederick, and down through all the rebel movements to the close of last week, the whole matter was treated by the people as a great fright rather than a great fact. The very excited, absurdly exaggerated, and entirely contradictory character of the telegraphic dispatches that followed each other in quick succession from Maryland and Pennsylvania, was in great part the cause of this want of faith and of serious feeling. It was only yesterday, on the publication of Secretary STANTON's official bulletin, that people could be induced to do anything but laugh at the "great rebel invasion." The effect of that bulletin was very sudden, and induced those who had previously been most hilarious over the affair to be most lugubrious over the new aspect of it.

The ascertained facts of the invasion, as regards its brief history, its magnitude, its present aspect and its probable purpose, are but few.

On Sunday se'ennight, Gen. SIGEL, who was stationed with a small force at Martinsburgh, some dozen miles from the Potomac, learned of the advance of a body of rebels upon that town, and believing the enemy to be of much superior strength, he at once retreated to Harper's Ferry, from which he crossed the Potomac next day, and took up a position at Maryland Heights. The same day the rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac at points above and below Harper's Ferry—some crossing as high up as Williamsport, and others as far down as Point of Rocks. They advanced, followed at some distance by an infantry force, as far as Hagerstown and Frederick, both of which places were entered by detachments of cavalry, without any great resistance. Gen. WALLACE, who commands the district of Maryland, at once gathered up such troops as were within reach, at and near Baltimore, and advanced to Frederick, where he was on Thursday last. He took up his position a few miles east of the town, on the Monocacy River. On Friday there was skirmishing with the enemy; and on Saturday they attacked our troops in force, and after a considerable and sanguinary engagement our troops were defeated, and fell back upon Baltimore. After this affair, and throughout yesterday, the rebel cavalry operated very extensively upon the railroads around Baltimore. They appeared on the Pennsylvania Central, the Westminster Branch, and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, within half a dozen miles of Baltimore, and did what damage they could to these lines. They were also reported as approaching the other two roads diverging from Baltimore—that to Philadelphia and that to Washington, but they had cut neither of these up to midnight of yesterday.

We see not a shadow of evidence that any part of their infantry force had advanced from the scene of Saturday's fight on the Monocacy. A thousand, or even five hundred cavalrymen, could easily have done all the raiding that is reported on the railroads and towns near Baltimore.

In the meantime the rebel invading force is in a curious predicament—indeed, the whole affair is one of the most curiously mixed up that we have had in the whole course of the war. SIGEL on Saturday, and even now, so far as we have learned, is at Maryland Heights, in the rebel rear, while on the other side of the Potomac, at Martinsburgh, a part of HUNTER's forces have arrived, and Gen. COUCH is at Hagerstown, twenty-five miles from Frederick, on the rebel flank. It would seem that with our troops at the points indicated, and at Washington and Baltimore, the rebel invaders were pretty much surrounded. If there is not a very great body of them, we certainly ought to be able, on the arrival of all of HUNTER's army from West Virginia, to close in upon them and annihilate them.

The real point of importance, and the one regarding which we have the least reliable information, is as to the strength of the enemy. It is generally believed and asserted—and we think with the very best of reason—that this is the rebel force, under EARLY, which was sent out from LEE's army some twenty days ago, to drive Gen. HUNTER away from Lynchburgh. Finding that HUNTER was beyond their reach, and knowing that LEE for a time was safe behind his Petersburgh works without them, they struck up the Valley, across the Potomac, and into Maryland, having for their main object a diversion to effect Gen. GRANT. They are rushing around and creating as great riot as possible, threatening Baltimore, Washington, and things generally, acting very rapidly and vigorously, magnifying their strength and screening their designs. The estimate now of their numbers ordinarily made is 25,000; and certainly, so far, we have seen no proof that they have a force even as great as this. Less than one-half this force of veteran troops ought to have defeated twice the force we met them with on Saturday.

We learn from an authentic source, via Washington, that the raid in no wise affects Gen. GRANT or his plans or purposes. He is satisfied that LEE has not, and cannot seriously weaken his main force for any secondary end.

It is well, however, that the Government has determined to make a great effort, though it be another of our periodical spasmodic efforts to deal quickly with the rebels. Our militia are promptly moving forward at its call. Let them move quickly, and embrace this splendid opportunity which the rebels have placed within our reach, to deal a heavy blow at the Confederacy and its army.

The President's Proclamation on Reconstruction.

The failure of the President to sign the bill providing for the reorganization of civil government in the reclaimed States, has been attributed to a disapproval of its features. Had it, indeed, been true that there was a serious variance between the executive and legislative branches of the Government on this subject, it would have been very unfortunate. To hasten a general reconciliation, it is important that the reclaimed States should be relieved of military rule, and returned to their old positions in the Union, just as soon as they can be trusted. But neither the President nor Congress singly can do the work necessary to such restoration. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the power to appoint and maintain Military Governors, during the war, as long as in his judgment the military situation requires it. Congress, under the clause of the Constitution which gives the two bodies the exclusive right to determine the qualifications of their members, has the sole power to decide when the States shall be reinstated in the national councils. To make the restoration a substantial thing, there must be conjoint action between the President and Congress. The want of it would produce mischievous, if not disastrous confusion.

The Proclamation of the President dispels all fears of any such variance. He did not sign the Congressional bill, primarily because it was passed at so late an hour that he had no time to examine it. Now that he has examined it, he announces that he "is fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in the bill, as one very proper for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it," and that he will give to any such people the Executive aid and assistance. So far, therefore, as the positive action of the bill is concerned, it will have for every State that seeks the benefit of it, the same effect as if it had become a law. The Executive will aid their efforts to reëstablish the civil government, and Congress will admit the Senators and Representatives elected under that government.

But though the method of the bill in itself, so far as realizable, is excellent, it is quite possible that there may be circumstances which will justify and even require a deviation from it, and on that account we think it fortunate that it did not receive the President's signature. It indeed would be somewhat singular, if exactly the same process of reconstruction could be offered to all of the reclaimed States. Nothing like this was realized in the admission of the twenty-two States which have been added to the original Union. Texas was transferred into the Union from the condition of an independent government; California from military rule; Western Virginia from a provisional civil government; Vermont from no definable *status*. Even the States which grew from territorial organizations had no uniform mode of securing a place in the Union. Some were admitted with a previous enabling bill of Congress, others without; some with a quarter part of the population that was demanded of others; some with conditions and provisos, others unconditionally. No part of our Congressional legislation, in past time, has been less squared by rule and more shaped by circumstances, than that erecting new States. It would be singular if something like the same necessity did not assert itself in the work of reërecting old States. The circumstances of this work, in respect to the different States, will widely vary. Some already, to a greater or less extent, have resumed civil government with the sanction and aid of the National authorities. It would be contrary to good faith to insist that all that has been thus done in Tennessee and Arkansas should go for naught. In view of their action upon engagements of the Government already made to them, it would be grossly unfair to hold them to the same rigid requirements that may be imposed upon South Carolina and Mississippi. Again, there may be circumstances in which it would be impossible to secure, at the outset, an actual majority to the oath required, and yet where expediency would clearly dictate a civil government as a *means* of concentrating and strengthening loyal sentiment, there is always a large class who will lend no personal aid to a change of government, and who yet will readily acquiesce in such a change when made. They are the men who have not force of character to dissent from the actual condition of things, whatever it may be. It might in certain circumstances be very unwise for the Government to wait until such people shall step forward and secure the "majority" contemplated in this bill, when there might be every reason to expect their subsequent acquiescence which would serve every practical purpose.

It is well, as the President says, that there should be no inflexible rule established in respect to reconstruction. A general line of policy can consistently be marked out, but room should be left for any deviation which peculiar circumstances may urge. We have no doubt that Congress itself will recognize the wisdom of this when it again takes action upon the subject. It cannot be said that the President's disinclination to bind himself to square his action exactly with the requirements of this elaborate measure, proceeds from any desire to retain power over the conquered territory. The bill gives him the power to appoint Provisional Governors, and in interposing new difficulties for the re-establishment of civil government, it directly tends to prolong this power. His anxiety from the first has been to terminate the military power at the earliest day possible. It was that wish solely that impelled him to the plan of giving to a tenth of the population of a reclaimed State, who had taken the necessary oath, the privilege of initiating a civil government. Congress, in insisting upon an absolute majority, might prevent his divesting himself of this Governor-appointing power, for months and even years.

The Fruits of Legislative Action in the City.

Every one knows that all the really useful departments in our City Government, and those which are evidently conferring blessings upon us every day, have been created for us in Albany. They are not the products of the suffrage of the City. They are the fruits of violating or deviating from our system of universal suffrage as the law of all society. Despite the howlings of the so-called Democratic organs, and against our cherished theories, we have been determined to attain the practical object in view, and it has been done by withdrawing certain powers from the people of this City. It is the highest evidence of the practical good sense of this community that they have done so.

Our intelligent classes saw, for instance, that it was indispensable for the welfare of all ranks of life, that we should have pure water, in place of the brackish mixture in scant supply, which used to be furnished to us. They also saw that if the Water Department were placed under the popular control, it would be mismanaged, or become a means of political jobbing, as the care of the streets and docks have been. They accordingly created a "Croton Board," independent of the Common Council, and this board for many years directed the management of this important enterprise, in a manner which deserves the lasting gratitude of the City.

Again, a park was to be created, which ought to be the central object of attraction on this island for centuries to come. It would be necessary in it to spend millions of money, and employ thousands of men. In the hands of our City rulers, who doubts that it would have become an enormous "job," wasting immense amounts of money uselessly, and then, like our other "parks," have become a disgrace and eye-sore to the whole City. A "Central Park Board" was accordingly formed of very respectable gentlemen, of different political parties, independent of the Common Council. These had the good sense to choose a gentleman for Superintendent, who could never possibly have been employed by any political "coterie," and who laid an honest and solid work of beauty for this community, which our descendants will enjoy for generations to come. No "job" or political management, or corrupt bargain was ever charged on the commission; and, on the whole, its labors have been in honor to the City.

It was equally so with our public charities. They had become corrupt and odious beyond description, while dependent on popular suffrage. The corruption practiced in our Almshouse Department, the orgies carried on upon Blackwell's Island before men and women imprisoned for drunkenness, the entire want of any spirit of improvement in the whole system of public correction and charity were enough to have disgraced the most barbarian society In a most summary and arbitrary manner the whole system was upset, and a board was appointed independent of City suffrage, right against the theory of Democracy. And now we believe there is not an honest man in the City, however wedded to universal suffrage, intelligent enough to understand what has been accomplished by the new Alms-house Department, who does not heartily rejoice at the change. The difference between the old "popular" board, and the new one created in Albany is world-wide, in the work they have done, and their influence on the persons dependent on them.

So again with the police. Who has forgotten our old police, the tools of reckless demagogues, the rowdy, drunken, careless body which used to disgrace the City; guardians of the peace, who could never be found when a crime was committed, but who were always ready to put down meetings for free speech, at the bidding of some Pro-Slavery politician? They have so entirely passed away, and are succeeded by such an excellent corps of guardians of society, that we are in danger of not recalling where the improvement came from. The new police have nothing to do with City suffrage. They are the creation of the Legislature.

Our "rights" have been trampled on, and we have been forcibly put under good government and in security, by an authority "from without." These various departments—the most creditable and honorable of the municipality—are all the fruits of outside legislation, the creations of the Legislature. Of the branches not under legislative control, but directly dependent on the popular will, we need not speak. Their abuses are rank and notorious. The care of the streets, the charge of the docks, the improvements, the purchase and sale of public property, the sanitary condition, and the character of City officers, are all matters directly under the control of the people. We know what the results have been. At this moment we merely call public attention to these facts.

PRECAUTIONARY.—The Franco-rebel organs in Paris announce, with gravity, that Capt. SEMMES will presently be in command of another privateer, far superior to the *Alabama*; and they even go so far as to give a description of the vessel, which precisely answers to one that has recently left Bordeaux for Amsterdam. It would be as well for us to believe in this announcement, and to take measures accordingly.

Our Paris correspondent says that the *Niagara* has arrived in the Channel, and will be immediately posted off the coast of Holland, to see what the suspected vessel (the *Yeddo*) is going to do; and the *Kearsarge* will soon be out again. This is well, as far as it goes; but we ought to have other cruisers than these—fast, stout, well armed and well manned—on the European coast, to keep a close watch of matters. The number of vessels that the rebels are likely to obtain, or may be negotiating for, is limited, and it is possible for us to have them all in surveillance. It will be very much cheaper to do this than to let them get out and at their work on the high seas, and then attempt to catch them.

THE LESSON OF THE FIGHT.—There is a good deal said of the lesson in naval warfare taught by the recent engagement of the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. Something will undoubtedly be learned in that line, but one thing which our naval officers will certainly not forget, is never again to trust the honor of a British sailor present as a spectator. Some of that class might and probably would be honorable men, but the safest way will be never to trust them. Capt. WINSLOW, when he found the *Deerhound* making off with his prisoners, ought to have ordered her back by a shot across her bows, and if that had not proved effectual he should have given her another amidships. Probably he would have done so if he had suspected either her character or purpose.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.—We present our readers this morning with the result of the labors of Congress on the Tax Law, in the form of tables of taxes, conveniently arranged for reference. It will be seen that the rates have been largely increased on most articles. We have delayed the publication of these tables until after receiving from Washington correct and authentic information respecting the changes made and concurred in by the Conference Committee—preferring to submit to this necessary delay rather than mislead the people by premature publication of incomplete laws.

SACRED SURGICAL WRATH.—Prof. MCDOWELL, who professes surgery in the College of Missouri, is writing some very ferocious letters to Rev. H. W. BEECHER. He says he knew him many years ago, when he was an "impudent boy," and that if he does not pause in his career of wickedness, the knife which hitherto has "never been turned on the human family but in kindness and mercy, shall be keenly whet in justice and vengeance." We hope Mr. BEECHER will "pause," for we should be very sorry to have a good scalpel spoiled. Prof. MCDOWELL adds that Rob Roy was his cousin. We would congratulate one of them on the relationship, if we could decide which.

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.—Cut down the trees. This is what may be called the radical style of treatment. We see that some brilliant genius on the Fifth-avenue is trying it with distinguished success. After waiting until the worm season is over, he has gone to work to take effectual precautions against the return of the vermin next year. He has already cut down four or five magnificent elms, a foot and a half in diameter, and the most graceful and beautiful trees in the City, and will probably make a clean sweep of everything green in his neighborhood—except himself. People who cut down trees to save the trouble of keeping worms off them, would probably cut off their children's heads whenever they happen to be a little troublesome.

Amusements.

The spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice," is announced to-night at Niblo's Garden. The title is refreshingly cool and pleasant, and will not be without its effect on the sweltering seekers of amusement. The principal part is sustained by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, a Western star of good repute, who has been engaged by Mr. WHEATLEY for this piece. There is a fine opportunity for scenic display, which we may rest assured has been duly improved by the management.

The singers at the Olympic Theatre make a rapid transition to-night from English opera to opera in English. Instead of "Maritana," which was played all last week, we are to have "Fra Diavolo." The work contains some of AUBER's most charming music.

The new play at Wallack's Theatre continues to attract good audiences, and will be repeated until further notice. It is said that the drama of "Leah, the Forsaken," will succeed the "Winning Suit."

Miss HELEN WESTERN commences an engagement at the new Broadway Theatre to-night, playing in the "French Spy" and the Prussian farce of "A Devilish Good Joke." The lady is spoken of as a versatile and charming artiste.

Mr. BARNUM has secured the services of a pantomime company for the opening of his Summer season, which takes place to-day. The well known Ravel pantomine of "Mazulm, or the Night Owl," will be the first attraction. It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns that a great mechanical wonder will be exhibited in the lecture room. It consists of a cabinet, which, when taken to pieces is found to contain upwards of 200 articles of furniture! Mlle. ERNESTINE is still the Terpsichorean star at this establishment.

It is announced that the exhibition of FALLOU's stereopticon will be discontinued after the present week. It is one of the most amusing and instructive entertainments in the City, and deserves to be a permanent institution. The views during the week are extremely varied.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Advices from GRANT's headquarters up to yesterday morning, report no important military operations. On Friday afternoon, however, the enemy made a demonstration on the front of Gen. TURNER's division of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The attack was promptly repulsed. This demonstration was probably made by LEE for the purpose of discovering whether his strategy in the Maryland invasion, had been successful in inducing Gen. GRANT to make detachments from his force. The experiment cannot be regarded as a very successful one on the part of the enemy. Late Richmond and Petersburgh papers are jubilant over the excitement which they imagine rebels are creating in Maryland, Pennsylvania and this vicinity.

THE TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT.

According to an official statement, the total public debt on the 5th of July was seventeen hundred and ninety-two millions, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand and forty dollars, and fifty-seven cents, against seventeen hundred and forty millions, thirty-six thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents on 28th June, which shows an increase of fifty-two millions, eight hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars, and four cents, for week ending 5th instant. This important difference is mainly caused by requisitions made on the department for money to pay the troops on the first of the month.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Blank forms and regulations for all branches of the Internal Revenue Act are in course of preparation.

THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. B. HINE NOT HEARD FROM.

Much anxiety is felt at the Navy Department respecting Third Assistant Engineer R. B. HINE, as nothing has been heard of him since last October.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for the supply of the Treasury Department and its various bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year has again been awarded to PHILP & SOLOMONS, of this city.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Ex-Secretary CHASE received and entertained at his residence, last night, the various clerks and employes of the Treasury Department. He is on the eve of leaving this city for Ohio.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Thursday and Friday's Operations—Heavy Firing on Both Sides—Richmond and Petersburgh Papers Jubilant—Both Armies Strengthening their Lines.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Thursday, July 7—Evening.

To-day the enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of our left centre. A battery of 32-pounders, recently placed in position, opened upon them from the line of the Fifth Corps. This suspended all operations at that point. All day our guns bellowed forth their thunders, and were answered by the rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short. For a season this destroyed the harmony existing between the two opposing lines. A number of rifles were used. Capt. CARTER, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, (Pennsylvania,) received a severe gunshot wound in the breast while looking over the breastworks.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers of the 6th inst. are jubilant over the excitement they imagine their raiders are creating in Maryland. No intimation is given of the number of troops detached from LEE's army, or by whom commanded. The people of Petersburgh are said to "have given up their homes to the destroyers. They may be consumed to ashes, and they expect nothing else. But the brave boys in the front must not halt or falter."

FRIDAY, July 8—10 Evening.

There was another outbreak along our line this afternoon. Like the last, it was brief, and in front of TURNER's division of the Eighteenth Corps, with this difference: Last Friday we provoked the attack; this afternoon the rebels were the aggressors. The day had been unusually sultry. No one expected an assault, and every one seemed pleased that there should be a momentary truce between the hostile cannon.

BURNSIDE's left and SMITH's right meet near the Prince George County road. Here the line is nearest the enemy's breastworks. About 4 o'clock P. M. the rebels opposite Gen. TURNER's works sprang to their feet, uttering a loud yell, which was accompanied by a rapid volley of musketry. It was disagreeable to move a limb under such a scorching heat, but our men sprang to their posts, responding to the rebel yell with a loud hurrah, and opening upon them with shot and shell.

The Thirteenth Indiana, armed with seven-shooters, poured several close and well-directed volleys into the compact line of the enemy, which caused them to recede and crowd under the friendly shelter of their earthworks.

In the meantime two full regiments were seen massed near a large house opposite our men. These were burned down to strengthen their line at this point.

Lieut. JACKSON, of the First Connecticut Battery, had charge of our mortars, and worked them in an effective manner, completely silencing those of the enemy, which were poorly served. The excitement proved contagious. Our heavy batteries in front of BURNSIDE, and those near WARNER's headquarters, began to throw shell into the town, the rebels ever and anon trying to reach our guns, but failing miserably in every attempt. The enemy's battery across the Appomatox threw several shells into our works. A bolt struck one of the soldiers belonging to the Third New-York Infantry, carrying away his head.

At night the losses in his division were no larger than usual. Gen. TURNER's headquarters were near the road which the enemy loved to shell. This became so annoying that the quarters were shifted a short distance one side, which took them out of range.

The object of this feint is unknown. When they sprang from their works this afternoon, waving their battle-flags on high, they received convincing proof that we are still here, and are likely to remain with steady persistency.

Both armies are strengthening their line of forts, in which heavy guns are mounted. Nothing that strength, ingenuity, and skill combined can do, is wanting to make the works of both armies apparently impregnable.

War Meeting in Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sunday, July 10.

An immense meeting was held here this afternoon, and the organization of a full regiment is going on rapidly, with no doubt of success. Another meeting is assembled in Pennsylvania-square. Great enthusiasm prevails. Public opinion is overwhelming in favor of a sweeping conscription of every man between 18 and 45 years of age to put down the rebellion at once.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPENSARIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—During the month of June medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,251 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Gen. Hooker's Reported Death—His Popularity as Shown by the Circumstance—Large Loss of Officers in the Present Campaign—List of Wounded Officers Arriving at the Nashville Hospital since June 28—Celebration of the Fourth.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

In one of NAPOLEON'S battles, the horse of Marshal BESSIERES, Commander of the Emperor's Guard, was struck down by a cannon ball. The gallant rider was so stunned by his fall, as to lie for a time without sign of life, and his soldiers, by whom he was adored, thinking him dead, were paralyzed with grief at the magnitude of their loss. The next day, as the Marshal appeared at the head of his command, NAPOLEON congratulated him on his escape, adding: "Your fall yesterday drew tears from all my guard"—an attestation of the attachment with which the Marshal's soldierly and personal qualities had inspired, as well his Emperor as his comrades, and the whole army.

I was reminded of this circumstance by the report, widely spread and believed, of Gen. HOOKER'S death, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June. The probabilities were in favor of its truth, for the General was "reported mortally wounded" in Secretary STANTON'S dispatch to Gen. DIX, the report coming from Gen. SHERMAN himself to the War Office. A Nashville paper announced, on the morning following the reception of this intelligence at this place, that Maj.-Gen. HOOKER'S remains would arrive here that day, on their way to his home, and accompanied the notice with some high eulogy of the distinguished *dead*. His death, therefore, was generally credited, and produced a profound sensation. It was everywhere deeply deplored—mourned, I may say—by officers and soldiers, who, with one voice, proclaimed the shining merits of Gen. HOOKER as an officer; the signal services he had rendered the cause; the strong hold he had on the confidence and affections of his soldiers; the electric effect of his presence and personal bravery on the battle-field; and the well-nigh invariable success with which his brilliant capacity as a Corps Commander had been crowned since coming into this department.

This was the spontaneous and pensive tribute paid, on all sides, by officers and men, many of whom had fought under him, and now bewailed the loss, as it was thought, as a sore public calamity, at the present juncture. No man could desire a more thorough test of genuine popularity, won by high qualities that declare and adorn manhood. And one might well be willing to die on the gory field, in defending the Government, and maintaining the Union in its integrity, to have his grave wet with such manly tears, and his name embalmed in praises warm from the sorrowing hearts of his fellow-soldiers, who most honored him because they best knew him.

Brig.-Gen. HARKER, of Indiana, was the officer whose life fell a sacrifice to the gallant discharge of his duty at Kenesaw Mountain. The similarity in the names of the two officers led to the erroneous report in question. The knowledge that HOOKER was safe, produced a joyous revulsion, though the loss of the other, who enjoyed a high reputation as a brave, efficient and meritorious officer, is a serious one, and deeply deplored.

The loss of officers during this war has been large, during the present campaign frightful. The fighting, indeed, since the campaign opened, has been almost continuous. A marvelous series of battles, on a great scale, have been fought—and every step of progress has been won by sore struggles and a deplorable effusion of blood. The difficulties of fighting forward on GRANT'S line have been graphically depicted by various pens. Those necessary to be overcome on SHERMAN'S line have been scarcely less formidable. A rough, rolling, often mountainous and densely-wooded region, affording capital facilities for intrenchments, and for sharpshooters to ensconce themselves, has been struggled through with indomitable perseverance—every mile a skirmish, or rifle-pit, or concealment of some sort, whence the deadly missile issued to maim or destroy. In spite of all, the advance of our stalwart columns has been steady, though at times necessarily slow. The objective, Atlanta, has been kept fixedly in view, and daily brought nearer. The whole distance between Chattanooga and Marietta has been toilfully but hopefully traversed—until now but a few miles intervene between our conquering army and the great prize they are aiming to grasp.

The unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th of June, inflicted heavy loss, especially in officers. The whole number of men placed *hors du combat* on our side, at that sanguinary struggle, will fall little, if any, short of 3,000. At this point, distant 300 miles from the army's present field of operations, we are sure to receive, within two or three days, the most palpable evidence of what has been going on in front. The suffering heroes of the fight come pouring in with every train's arrival, and are consigned to the various hospitals. We have had daily large accessions since July 1, from Kenesaw Mountain, as well as from points of former conflicts. The hospitals here are all full. Cumberland Hospital has now upward of 3,100 patients. A new and spacious hospital, the Sherman, has been erected near and to the east of the Cumberland, and has several hundred inmates. A hundred hospital tents, to contain twelve patients each, have been put up, in connection with hospital No. 2, and are daily filling up. The Officers Hospital is also full. I give a list of the officers who have come in wounded since the 28th of June, as the names will have an interest for many readers at the North, as follows:

Capt J E Barton, H, 33d Ind—thigh.
1st Lt W Chandler, D, 33d Ind—foot.
Capt A E Colgan, I, 28th Pa—shoulder.
1st Lt T G Fisher, E, 27th Ky—fracture humerus.
1st Lt J L Goble, H, 99th Ohio—shoulder.
Capt G W Green, E, 27th Ohio—foot fractured.
Capt Wm Leonard, signal officer—thigh.
1st Lt L E McKinney, H, 33d Ind—thigh.
1st Lt P C McGonner, B, 9th Ind—fracture ilium.
1st Lt John Runyon, A, 74th Ind—leg amputated.
2d Lt N M Tirtlot, F, 105th Ill—fracture femur.
2d Lt J S Nhompson, F, 13th Ohio—shoulder.
Capt J C Whitten, A, 14th Ky—hip.
1st Lt P Weytrich, A, 44th Ill—thoracic.
1st Lt P M Ryerson, C, 13th N J—foot, since dead.
Capt Geo W Tagnear, K, 21st Ky—knee.

Since July 1 the following have been admitted:

Maj J Brannan, 3d Ky.
Capt B W Bacon, 74th Ill.
1st Lieut W L Coleman, 40th Ind.
1st Lieut H V Carter, 3d Ky.
Capt Chas Carpenter, 10th Ill.
Capt A M Dunn, 57th Ind.
Capt N Duvant, 113th O.
Capt Frank Hitchcock, 86th Ohio.
1st Lieut P F Kible, 59th O.
Capt C Leonard, 5th Ky.
Capt H S Latourette, 85th Ill.
2d Lieut G H Lippincott, 113th Ohio.
Adj A Nieman, 74th Ill.
2d Lieut J S Nimmons, 124th Ohio.
1st Lieut J H Reese, 40th Ind.
2d Lieut W A Burrows, 84th Indiana.
Lt-Col D B Warner, 113th O.
2d Lt J S Bellanger, 57th O.
2d Lt W P Browning, 27th Illinois.
1st Lt A G Pierce, 9th Ind.
2d Lt L Burget, 85th Ind.
2d Lt T D Bentley, 113th O.
Capt T F Brown, 51st Ill.
1st Lt J M Bloss, 27th Ind.
1st Lt F M Cummings, 51st Illinois.
1st Lt A H Carney, 22d Ind.
Capt N R Christie, 3d Ky.
Capt A H Denton, 12th Ky.
Capt H A Denny, 90th Ill.
1st Lt W H Fesler, 22d Ind.
Capt F Hughes, 37th Ind.
Adjt J Joyce, 24th Ky.
Lt Col J R Boone, 28th Ky.
Capt P S Scott, 85th Ill.
1st Lieut F Thomas, 125th O.
1st Lieut W R Waldo, 124th Ohio, since dead.
Capt L Wright, 100th U S Colored Troops.
2d Lieut J C Webster, 40th Ind.
Adj C N Andrews, 85th Ill.
Capt B F Knappen, 44th Ill, since dead.
Col S Miller, 36th Ill.
2d Lieut J R Masterron, 100th U S C T.
Maj J W Moore, 97th Ohio.
Capt W E Rosemond, 97th O.
1st Lieut S T Rogers, 86th Ill.
Lieut-Col H W Whitbeck 65th Ohio.
1st Lt J H Jones, 97th Ohio.
Capt R Lacy, 79th Illinois.
Capt R P Lyth, 27th Illinois.
1st Lt T J Moon, 101st Ill.
2d Lt S J Oliver, 29th Penn.
1st Lt B F Parks, 14th Pa.
1st Lt J H Pool, 52d Ohio.
1st Lt J M Robertson, 85th Illinois.
1st Lt J M Robb, 13th Iowa.
1st Lt E P Quinn, 123d N Y.
2d Lt F Seborn, Bridges' Illinois Battery.
Capt N Steets, 35th Illinois.
Capt E Van Antwerp, 86th Illinois.
1st Lt R J Williamson, 66th Illinois.
2d Lieut J Watson, 113th Ohio.

From this list of wounded officers, many of them severely, several dangerously, brought into this hospital alone within little more than a week, an idea may be obtained of the stern and determined character of the contest in which the army of SHERMAN has been engaged since leaving Chattanooga. Officers have fallen, it is a common remark, in unusual numbers, in this campaign—owing, it is believed, to the terrible expertness of the rebel sharp-shooters, made especially effective by their intimate acquaintance with the country, and the remarkable advantages afforded by the country for plying their destructive work. They contribute greatly to the costliness of our successes, but the successes must come just the same. If the devil himself should transform all his imps for the nonce into rebel sharp-shooters, stationing them with their rebel Southern brethern among the woods and coverts of the South, to arrest the majestic progress of the armies of freedom, their joint efforts would be of little avail. Such fitting holy alliance would neither dampen the ardor of our troops nor unnerve their arms for striking home, nor retard a little their advance toward assured triumph. "This hell-born and hell-bound rebellion," to borrow a phrase less elegant than forcible from Parson BROWNLOW, must collapse. Its fate is sealed. Its days are numbered. It is visibly tottering to its fall. And that the day of reckoning is near, for all the blood it has wantonly spilled, and the homes it has desolated, and the atrocities it has committed, is as certain as that truth and justice are essential features in the Eternal's moral administration.

Nashville observed the "glorious Fourth," with a spirit and vivacity, becoming the august day, and marking as compared with last year, a deepening nationality. The thunder of 100 guns from Fort Negley and Capitol Hill ushered in the auspicious day, repeated at midday. The streets and public offices, and many private dwellings, were brilliant with fluttering flags. Throngs blocked up the narrow avenues, and were packed into the public square, from which point the procession moved toward Camp Gillam on the outskirts, in the following order: The Thirty-first Wisconsin took the lead, next came the Thirteenth Regulars, then the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, then the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, then the First Kentucky Artillery, and Battery K, Fifth Regulars, followed by the Union Club and League, fire companies, etc. Several fine bands were in attendance, which played not only in season but *out* of season—for when Rev. H. L. WAYLAND, son of President WAYLAND, was offering prayer, at the place of gathering, one of these bands, near the stand, discoursed obstreperous music during the solemn service, drowning the speaker's voice, and closing when he did with a grand crash to the air more patriotic than pious or appropriate, *just then*, of "Yankee Doodle." The marshal of the day was evidently, either "off duty" or ignorant of his business. Of the orators announced, viz.: Gov. JOHNSON, PARSON BROWNLOW, MAYOR SMITH, Maj.-Gen. CARL SHURZ, now in town, and belonging, I believe, to the supererogotory "pegs" which President ABRAHAM says he has not "holes enough to put them into"—none appeared when the time for their appearance on the stand came. By advertising "distinguished speakers," sure not to be there, as "expected to be present," in order to give eclat to a meeting, Tennessee shows herself to be really assimilating to the North, and Northern modes and ways. The audience however, seemed not ill-pleased to be disappointed on this occasion, the thermometer at 95°. Remembering the two hours and a half infliction by Professor McCOY last year on the same spot and day, they were well disposed in the absence of speakers this year to thank God and feel resigned. The day was a fine though a hot one, and the crowds everywhere seeking amusement, on this national holiday, seemed to find a full measure of what they sought.

C. V. S.

STATE RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's Proclamation—His Views of Reconstruction—The Bill as it Passed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

Whereas, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and

Whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him, and

Whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known that while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The following is the bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the States declared in rebellion against the United States, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each a Provisional Governor, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed that of a Brigadier-General of volunteers, who shall be charged with the civil administration of such State until a State Government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the Provisional Governor shall direct the Marshal of the United States, as speedily as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States, resident in the State in their respective counties, and to request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in his enrollment to designate those who take and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the Provisional Governor; and if the persons taking that oath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the reestablishment of a State Government subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall consist of as many members as both Houses of the last Constitutional State Legislature, apportioned by the Provisional Governor among the counties, parishes, or districts of the State, in proportion to the white population, returned as electors, by the Marshal, in compliance with the provisions of this act. The Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, declare the number of delegates to be elected by each county, parish, or election district; name a day of election not less than thirty days thereafter; designate the places of voting in each county, parish, or district, conforming as nearly as may be convenient to the places used in the State elections next preceding the rebellion; appoint one or more commissioners to hold the election at each place of voting, and provide an adequate force to keep the peace during the election.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the delegates shall be elected by the loyal white male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years, and resident at the time in the county, parish or district in which they shall offer to vote, and enrolled as aforesaid or absent in the military service of the United States, and who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form contained in the act of Congress of July 2, 1862; and all such citizens of the United States who are in the military service of the United States shall vote at the headquarters of their respective commands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Provisional Governor for the taking and return of their votes; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate at such election.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall hold the election in conformity with this act, and, so far as may be consistent therewith, shall proceed in the manner used in the State prior to the rebellion. The oath of allegiance shall be taken and subscribed on the poll-book by every voter in the form above prescribed, but every person known by or proved to the commissioners to have held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the rebel usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the Provisional Governor by the commissioners of election, or the one acting, and the Provisional Governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Provisional Governor shall, by proclamation, convene the delegates elected as aforesaid, at the capital of the State, on a day not more than three months after the election, giving at least thirty days' notice of such day. In case the said capital shall in his judgment be unfit, he shall, in his proclamation, appoint another place. He shall preside over the deliberations of the convention, and administer to each delegate, before taking his seat in the convention, the oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form above prescribed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States in the execution of the constitutional duty to guarantee a republican form of government to every State and incorporate them in the Constitution of the State, that is to say:

First—No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of Colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions, it shall proceed to reëstablish a republican form of government, and ordain a constitution containing those provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates; but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the Provisional Governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the Constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognise the Government established, and none other, as the constitutional Government of the State; and from the date of such recognition, and not before, Senators and Representatives, and electors for President and Vice-President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the convention shall refuse to reëstablish the State Government on the conditions aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State, entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled, as aforesaid, are willing to reëstablish a State Government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the Provisional Governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as heretofore provided, either to dissolve the convention, or to certify the State Government reëstablished by it to the President.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the United States shall have recognized a Republican form of State Government, the Provisional Governor in each of said States, shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State Government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in solitary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualification of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when its Government was overthrown, as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State law for such officers.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That until the recognition of a State Government as aforesaid, the Provisional Governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied and collected, for the year 1864, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State Government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State as nearly as may be; and the officers appointed as aforesaid are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as were vested in any officers or tribunal of the State Government aforesaid for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the Provisional Governor, and be by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on habeas corpus, discharge them.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of Colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

Our Sharpshooters and Our Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CAMP NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Monday, June 13, 1864.

The editorial article entitled "The Lessons of War," in your journal of the 10th instant, based upon the wrong premises of your correspondent, has a tendency to mislead the public on several points in regard to the efficiency of our armies. It is said "that the rebel sharpshooters are superior to ours," whereas the contrary is known to be the fact. "The number of officers of high rank killed on our side," is hardly equal to the number killed on the side of the rebels. A rebel paper now before me acknowledges the loss of one General and five wounded in the battle at Cold Harbor; much more than the Union loss. Indeed, this kind of evidence is generally in favor of our sharpshooters, especially when it is considered that our operations are mostly offensive.

That the rebel cavalry at the commencement of the war was superior to ours, is an equally incorrect supposition. It was never proved on the battle-field, but from first to last the Union cavalry has demonstrated its ability to cope successfully with the rebel horsemen. The only difficulty, early in the war, was that our cavalry *was not permitted* to be used with boldness, (one of the first elements of success with cavalry,) but was restricted to picket duty and cautious reconnoissances in small bodies, contrary to the desires of regimental officers, who were fully aware of the powers of our cavalry, crude as it then was. At this time our cavalry can undoubtedly defeat at least twice its force of rebel cavalry in a fair *mounted* engagement. When dismounted the strength of the two sides would, of course, be more nearly equal.

Further experience will make our men of all arms better soldiers, and our officers more skillful, but aside from this the greatest improvements in the details of warfare will be henceforth due to the inventive genius of our country supplying better weapons, machinery and *materiel* of destruction.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The exercise of commencement week at this Institution will be as follows:

Baccalaureate Discourse, by President SMITH, Sabbath afternoon, July 17.

Class Day Exercise, Tuesday afternoon, July 19.

A Discourse Commemorative of the late Prof. JOHN N. PUTNAM, by Prof. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., Tuesday evening.

Orations before the Alumni, Wednesday forenoon, July 20, by Prof. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Oration before the United Literary Society, Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, New-York.

Commencement, Thursday, July 21.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—Mrs. ROBERTS, wife of M. ROBERTS, keeper of a cigar store at No. 44 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, swallowed a dose of laudanum on Saturday forenoon, and was soon after found lying in an insensible condition. Medical aid was called in, but she was beyond recovery, and died about 9 o'clock in the evening. Coroner FARREL held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of suicide by taking poison was rendered. No cause assigned for the act.

DEATH WHILE AT FAMILY PRAYER.—An aged lady named WELDON, widow of the late JOHN WELDON, died suddenly on Saturday evening, at the residence of her brother-in-law, at Bergen. The inmates of the house attended to family prayers as usual, and at the close it was observed that deceased remained kneeling, with her head resting upon a chair, and upon being raised up life was extinct. Disease of the heart was the cause. Mrs. WELDON was 76 years of age.

J. M. Bradstreet & Son,
IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY,
No. 247 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

On the 11th of July, 1864, we shall issue our Semi-Annual Volume (15) of COMMERCIAL REPORTS. This work has been carefully and thoroughly revised, and will contain about 40,000 more names than our January issue. We have established Branch Offices in Albany, Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Syracuse, St. Louis and San Francisco, at either of which full detailed reports may be promptly obtained. The forthcoming Volume will contain the Ratings in Nevada Territory, of Virginia, Carson City, Gold Hill and Silver City, also in California—of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Placerville; and in Tennessee—of Memphis and Nashville. Terms—One Hundred Dollars per annum, which entitles subscribers to the use of the Volume above-mentioned, and also Volume 16, to be issued in January, 1865; a Weekly Sheet of Corrections of important changes throughout the country; and the privilege of making special inquiries at our office, and receiving detailed reports in writing concerning the standing of their customers.

Orders are solicited.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, **Demulcent,**
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nasal Diseases, treated with unexampled success after the Topical Atomic Method, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, No. 95 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BARNES—DARROW.—On Wednesday, July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, Cambridge, N. Y., by Rev. R. Van Horne, assisted by Rev. Jos. Cope, Rev. CHARLES R. BARNES, of Franklin, N. J., and CARRIE, daughter of Hiram Darrow, Esq.

HASTINGS—BRONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. T. D. Deran, Mr. A. H. HASTINGS, of New-York, and Miss VERA MILLICENT, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William A. Bronson, of this City.

DIED.

CANTRELL.—On Saturday, July 9, LOUISA CANTRELL wife of John Cantrell, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FERRIS.—On Saturday evening, July 9, after a short illness, ROBERT FRANKLIN, youngest child of George B. and H. J. Ferris, aged 1 year, 6 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, William Lee, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this day, (Monday,) July 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 137 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

HARTLEY.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 9, of scarlet fever, EDWARD GRAVES, youngest son of Joseph W. and Florinda M. Hartley, aged 2 years, 9 months and 6 days.

MAPES.—At West Farms, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, EDITH MARIA, only daughter of Daniel and the late Emily Mapes, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAPELYE.—After a lingering illness, at his residence GEORGE RAPELYE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I.

SHARROT.—On Sunday, July 10, CATHARINE SHARROT, widow of the late John Sharrot, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, July 12, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Staten Island. Railroad cars leave foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 P. M.

THORNELL.—On Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, FREDERICK HALSTED, third son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 6 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 78th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 9, of cholera infantum, GEORGE, infant son of George W. and Mary S. Underhill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WEMBLE.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, July 9, at 5½ o'clock A. M., of diphtheria, CARRIE L., second daughter of Thomas W. and Caroline L. Wemble, aged 4 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 421.—July 9, 1864.
52, 48, 42, 60, 67, 54, 17, 46, 55, 4, 39, 37, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 422.—July 9, 1864.
51, 23, 70, 62, 33, 34, 8, 20, 43, 45, 72, 48, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 325.—July 9, 1864.
38, 26, 28, 15, 41, 20, 4, 12, 40, 72, 7, 24, 1.

CLASS 326.—July 9, 1864.
4, 19, 40, 55, 64, 39, 31, 12, 60, 57, 5, 37, 72.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

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NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Also, new edition, cloth.
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J. E. TILTON & CO., Publisher.

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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.
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10,000 Standard Authors, ½ calf, at half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 Works Medicine, Steam Engine, manufactures, at your price.
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LEGGAT & BROTHER, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL..............................120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in lenth, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,760 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,260 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO
Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,
Wm C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,
L. S. Fretz,	O. F. Giffin,	R. M. Jesup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane,	Herman Michels,	A. C. Henry,
Asa T. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron,	Geo. R. Howard,	Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell,	H. T. Teschmacher,	John O. Earl,
A. Hayward,		All of San Francisco.

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	ROBERT DUNLAP,
	EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.
The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.
The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.
The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.
The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.
As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 82-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.
We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.
For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.
COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HOWARD'S NEW GOLD CHART
FOR 1862, 1863 AND 1864.
Tenth edition, enlarged and improved, will be published on MONDAY, the 11th inst.
It extends from 101 to 300 per cent., and from January to December, and shows at a glance the price of gold for every day for the last two years and a half.
Price $1 25; with covers, $2. Sent by mail free.
For sale by booksellers and stationers, and by the publishers, ANDREWS & CO., No. 29 Cliff-st., N. Y.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$4,365,315 61
2. Overdrafts		317 66
3. Due from Banks		292,916 66
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$164,993 19	
5. Due from Brokers	27,973 92	
6. Real Estate		175,000 00
7. Specie		488,029 41
8. Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks, &c., in Exchanges		627,867 28
9. Stocks, $959,000; Promissory U. S. Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$649,433 02	1,607,433 02
10. Bonds and Mortgages		——
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		52,650 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		——
13. Loss and Expense Account		26,748 46
Total		$7,636,215 50

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$43,000	
Circulation not Registered	——	
Total	$——	
Less notes on hand	2,573	40,427 00
3. Profits		721,854 24
4. Due to Banks		326,509 63
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		——
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		——
7. Due Depositors, on demand		5,545,897 63
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		1,529 00
Total		$7,636,217 50

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an associated bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed,) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1864.
(Signed.) MATTS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS BANK, on SATURDAY, 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,537,657 08
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		196,183 16
Due from Directors of the Bank	$12,793 75	
Due from Brokers	200,000	
Real Estate		200,000 00
Specie		174,215 43
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts taken on deposit the day previous		851,211 42
Stocks, U. S. & N. Y. State $385,000; Promissory and U. S. 7-3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates $388,900		773 900 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,813 37
Bills of Solvent Banks		8,306 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		16,838 65
Total		$5,764,125 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000
Circulation Registered	$177,500	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less notes on hand	14,041	163,459 00
Profits		292,530 89
Due to Banks		393,788 91
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		345 00
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		3,409,579 81
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		4,421 50
Total		$5,764,125 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers & Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid, and that LUCIUS HOPKINS, the President, is absent, and cannot therefore join in this affidavit.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of July, 1864. HENRY GOLDSMITH, Notary Public, County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand, five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.
The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 129, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN.
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
Issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage, (Second Division) Bonds of the Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $350,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $200,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼) on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., July 5, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. upon their capital of $5,000,000, for the month of June, payable at their office No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECtors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., No. 160 Broadway, July 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this Company have declared a semi-annual
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864	68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS..........$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.
Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.
Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor.
No. 521 West-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout, butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 13½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESter County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the best manner, in excellent order, about 50x60 feet; hot and cold water bath, closet, &c. Stables, barns, carriage-houses, cider-press, grapery, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, fish-ponds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole a most desirable place. There is a cottage on the place, now rented for $300 per annum; also a farmer's cottage. Situation perfectly healthy. Price $50,000. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINEty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—House very fine and large, situation unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness, a few miles west of Newburgh. Fine outbuildings of all kinds, 15 acres of choice land, in the best condition, fruit of all kinds in abundance. Everything in perfect order. The buildings alone worth more than price asked for the whole. Possession given immediately, if required. Price $7,500. Inquire of C. WESTLAKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, ONE OF THE MOST desirable places on the Hudson; there are more than two acres of ground abundantly supplied with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery; the house is large; the view unsurpassed, commanding the river as far as below Staten Island; the neighborhood is the most select, containing the residences of gentlemen of means, generally doing business in the City. For information apply to or address EDGAR & LAURENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, with about two acres of land, thirty minutes from New-York City. Communication every hour by steam, and every ten minutes by horse-cars. The grounds are beautifully shaded and stocked with an abundance of choice fruit of different kinds. The house was built in 1852, contains 12 rooms, and is in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH and 8th avs.
Also, on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on the 5th-av. south of the Central Park.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT HOUGHtenville, New-Jersey, one hour from city; good house and stable, 2½ acres of land, large shade and fruit trees in abundance, large grapery; 10 minutes walk from depot; price $5,000. Furniture, horse, carriage and tools can be had cheap. Apply to A. ADAMS, No. 266 West 13th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WESTchester County, of 80 acres, near depot, in high state of cultivation, large and fine orchard, good house and outbuildings, all in complete order; will be sold at a great bargain, with stock, crops, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS to let for two months; house contains eight rooms; good garden, &c.; fine view of the Hudson River; ten minutes' walk from the depot; rent $100 per month. Apply to EDGAR & LAURENCE, No 61 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses desirably located on Murray Hill; all modern improvements; good investments.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st. Room No. 11.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS making all kinds of children's clothing, wishes work in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 188 East 29th-st

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR twelve weeks, beautifully and conveniently situated forty five minutes' from Chambers-st., on the river. Photograph can be seen in town by addressing FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 3,135 Post-office. Rent $25 a week. The whole payable in advance; has a garden.

TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AN EXTRA SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE LEASE FOR SALE.—FIVE years unexpired lease of storage warehouses, (suitable for bonding,) in a desirable locality. Address STORAGE, Box No. 4,692, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE OUT OF TOWN TO rent until 1st of October, a commodious three-story house handsomely situated in Harlem. Apply on the premises No. 16 West 129th-st.; rent $500.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLACE CONtaining from 7 to 10 acres of good land, having plenty of choice fruit, with good dwelling-house and outbuildings. Must be within convenient distance of the City, and near railroad station. New-Jersey preferred. One-half cash will be paid, and the balance in choice Western lands, or desirable village property in this State. Apply to PERKINS & SILL, No. 37 Nassau-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN EXTRA-size house and lot on 5th or Madison avs., with stable attached.
Also wanted several medium size houses between 14th and 46th sts., Lexington to 7th avs.
Parties wishing to sell will find ready purchasers by sending description, price, &c., to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A PLEASANT PART of the City; must have the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $750; would rent part of a house if the right kind offered. Address C. F. H., Box No. 148 *Times* Office. Possession immediately.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn (1st or 2d-place preferred) for one year or more, from Sept. 1, 1864. Communication forwarded to J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office, will meet with attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THE Winter a first-class four-story house, fully furnished. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per lb.; colors and woollens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per lb.; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES:
NO. 630 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY,
Organized under a special charter of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000,
with the privilege of increasing it to
$500,000.
This Company possesses all the powers and privileges of any Life Insurance Company, with the additional powers of insuring the Lives and Limbs of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and all other persons.
Books are now opened for $100,000 additional Stock at the office of the Company, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.
PETER MASTERSON, Chairman.
No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 30 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

OLD DR. HEATH, NO. 429 BROADWAY, may be consulted on all diseases. His monthly remedies never fail; is sure to give relief to the most anxious in less than twenty-four hours. Office open from 7 to 8. Private rooms.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4.500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛-inch nozzle averaging from 240 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ⅞-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner, the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable or keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in *round-hoop* barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

100 barrels "C" SUGAR: barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, JR., SHERIDAN SHOOK, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, Special Committee on Fuel.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' MACHINERY, CONsisting of planing, morticing, tenoning, blind lath and wood splitting machines, all in good order, and shop, with engine and boiler, to rent in Hoboken. Apply to J. BENSON, Agent, or S. R. SYMS, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3¾ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamp, 50 cents.—To the above defendant, ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 169 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je13-law6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 2-law6m.Mo.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING — Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE — Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 16
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship COSTA RICA, (new,) A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship GOLDEN RULE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

In consequence of the death of F. C. HUNTINGTON, the limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JENKINS & HUNTINGTON is dissolved.

HENRY T. JENKINS, F. C. HUNTINGTON, ISAAC P. HAZARD, Special.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of JENKINS & VAILL.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods on commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The general partners interested therein are HENRY T. JENKINS, of the City and County of New-York, and TIMOTHY D. VAILL, of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

The special partners interested therein are THOS. J. HILL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock fifty thousand dollars, and WM. G. ANGELL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars, and JOSEPH RIPLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence this 1st day of July, 1864, and is to continue till Dec. 31, 1867.

(Signed) HENRY T. JENKINS, T. D. VAILL, T. J. HILL, WM. G. ANGELL, JOSEPH RIPLEY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of continuing the Banking and Stock Brokerag business, under the style of MANLEY & CO. The partnership to commence the 1st of July, 1864, and terminate on the 1st of July, 1866.

GEO. MANLEY has contributed sixty thousand dollars in cash to the common stock, as special partner.

W. MANLEY, FRED. A. MAYHEW, General Partners.
GEO. MANLEY, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES, BENJAMIN TOMES, ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES, ROBERT C. MELVAIN, CHARLES H. TOMES.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. & J. BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.

NATHAN BROWN, JOSHUA BROWN.

The business of the late firm will be continued by JOSHUA BROWN, at No. 282 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864. GARNER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.

July 2, 1864. S. M. WALLER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK of the ENGLISH OPERA,

In which appear MADAME COMTE BORCHARD, MR. WM. CASTLE, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

together with a POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS, whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 11, first night of Auber's Grand Opera of FRA DIAVOLO

Zerlina	Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash	Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo	Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)	Mr. Walter Birch
Lord Allcash (first time)	Mr. J. W. Neel
Beppo	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo	Mr. Warren White
Matteo	Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR .... MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA .... MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balfe's beautiful Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Manager .... Geo. Wood

First appearance of the Young, beautiful and fascinating actress, MISS HELEN WESTERN, MISS HELEN WESTERN, MONDAY EVENING, July 11,

When the following powerful attraction will be offered: FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.

MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS. To be followed by the protean farce of a DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

MISS WESTERN impersonating SIX CHARACTERS, supported by an efficient company.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50c; Family Circle, 25c.

IN REHEARSAL, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

DON CÆSAR .... MISS WESTERN

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves: Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 160 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also, small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 189 Front-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON. ENGAGEMENT OF THE SPLENDID PANTOMIME COMPANY AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET, under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, when HERR NADOLSKI will introduce his WONDERFUL CABINET, which has been exhibited in all the principal cities in Europe, and is universally characterized by the foreign press as the GREATEST MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains 200 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, viz: A Judge's large table, eight feet long; three books and ornament, six chairs, four large card tables, four ladies' workboxes, a what-not, a lady's work table, inlaid with straw; an Artist's easel, four music stands, a smoking-table, a smoking-tray, a round toilet-table, two Chinese fashion tables, two little fancy tables, two large Chinese lamps, lighted; a foot-stool, a Chinese toilet-table, a fancy toilet-table, a chess-table, made out of forty-nine different classes of wood; a tea-tray, a large chandelier, containing twelve wax-lights; a full-sized bed and bedstead, with hanging complete; four candlesticks, with lighted candles; four small flower-tables, four flower-pots, with flowers; two Chinese parlor candlesticks, with candles alight; five small Chinese lamps, alight; fourteen fancy boxes, an embroidery frame, a dining table, twelve feet long, with twenty-four covers, laid complete; nine garden chairs, a writing desk, two rulers and belts, a round bed-table, a bed-lamp, a swing cot, a little drawing-room table, a little case, measuring only four inches high, fourteen inches long and eight thick, contains four large dishes, twenty-eight plates, six salt-cellars, thirty drinking cups, thirty-four knives, twenty four forks, twenty-four spoons, a large candelabra, with five wax lights; a throne decorated, a large throne chair, a large table, inlaid with shells, and glass top, &c.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

The Gorgeous Pantomime of MAZULM; OR THE NIGHT OWL, AND THE WONDERFUL CABINET.

NASON'S PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation during each performance.

To be seen at all hours, MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUDFISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!! FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, Fat Child!

Giant Girl, French Giant, the two smallest Dwarfs living, the three Albino Children, beautiful Aquaria, two living Kangaroos, living Porcupine, miniature Skating-pond, moving Wax Figures, Houdin's Automaton Writer, the Musical Seal, monster Serpents, and other curiosities.

Phrenological examinations by Professor Livingston.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

MT. CARMEL A. P. ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1—Will hold their first annual festival at Jones' Woods, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1864. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the gate on the day of the festival. Robertson's celebrated brass band engaged for the occasion.

ROBERT GUY, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 164 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B, 84TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

IN PURSUANCE OF DIVISION, BRIGADE and Regimental orders, this company will assemble at the Armory, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on TUESDAY, July 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., with one day's cooked rations.

Every member of the company is peremptorily ordered to appear in proper person. Names of delinquents will be handed to the proper authorities. By order of

WILLIAM ATKINSON, Captain.

JOHN BROBCUBB, Orderly Sergeant.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

PRIZE MONEY.—ALL PERSONS ATTACHED to vessels on the blockade, to whom prize money is due, can receive the same at once by applying by letter to WALDEN & WILLARD, late of U. S. Navy, No. 188 York-st., Brooklyn.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Staessel's Hotel, No. 5 Morris-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT IN THIS THEATRE OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Who will appear this and every evening as MARIE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA, in the celebrated dramatic romance in five tableaus, entitled the SEA OF ICE, WHICH HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME IN PREPARATION, AND NOW PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and the Original Music (composed by J. P. Cooke,) under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

MARIE DE LASCOURS, afterwards Ogarita, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Carlos, afterward the Marquis Del Monte, his first appearance in many months .... Mr. L. R. Shewell.
Barabas, a Sailor, his first appearance in New-York in two years .... Mr. Charles Peters.
Henri de Lascours, Captain of the ship "Urania," Mr. J. T. Hagan.
Horace de Brionne, a Female Gentleman, Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
George de Lattal, a Naval Commander, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.
Medoc, Carpenter of the ship "Urania," Mr. J. Seymour.
Spanish Secretary .... Mr. E. B. Holmes.
Countess de Theringe, Mother to Louise de Lascours, Miss Mary Wells.
Mile. Diance de Theringe, visitor to Louise, Mrs. Skerrett.

ACT I.—DECK OF THE SHIP "URANIA."
ACT II.—SEA OF ICE IN THE POLAR REGIONS. A LAPSE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
ACT III.—THE COAST OF MEXICO.
ACT IV.—HOTEL DE THERINGE IN PARIS.
ACT V.—PALACE OF DEL MONTE IN PARIS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, The New Play, THE WINNING SUIT, and the eminent artiste, MISS AVONIA JONES.

MONDAY.

Fillmore's justly celebrated and highly attractive play, THE WINNING SUIT, the most popular legitimate drama acted in England for years, (never before performed in America,) ILLUSTRATED BY NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne

Soldiers, Attendants, Pages, &c.

Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with the favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)

Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG.

No slave beneath that starry flag,
The emblem of the free,
No fettered hand shall wield the brand
That smites for liberty."

Song and chorus, words by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

"Friends of the Union we Greet You To-night," song and chorus as sung by the Tremaine Brothers with great applause.

"Let Me Die with my Face to the Foe," quartette, words and music by J. G. Clark, as sung by the author at all his concerts.

"The Dying Soldier Boy," song and chorus, by W. Virgil Wallace. The above songs are all excellent. Price 30 cents each, or the four for $1, mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—REV. DR. SMYTHE, from London, will deliver a temperance lecture in the Rose Hill M. E. Church in 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Germania--Mails to the 29th of June.

More Respecting the Kearsarge and Alabama.

REBEL LAMENTATIONS IN PARIS.

The Emissary Mason and the Owner of the Deerhound.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

ENGLAND TO DO NOTHING

Proposed Vote of Non-Confidence

THE EXPOSED CONDITION OF CANADA.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday. Her news is in part anticipated by the *Peruvian* at Cape Race. But we find particulars of great interest, which were not included in the *Peruvian's* report.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Press and the Alabama—Capt. Winslow in Paris—His Account Published in the Opinion—The Rescued Men of the Alabama—The Question of Paroling Them—The Niagara in the Channel—The Story of Rebel Cruisers at Cherbourg a Hoax—Rebel Rams at Bordeaux—Bishop Lynch in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

The weeping and lamentation of the Government journals over the sunken *Alabama* continue. The *Constitutionnel* almost says that the nation is in tears at the sad event. *La France*, with a proper air of false timidity, supposes it may be allowed to make public the fact—which it knows to be a fact—that Capt. SEMMES will have another vessel in a fortnight. It even gives the description—a neat corvette, with very fine lines, cuirassed on the inside, and built to carry heavy guns. Capt. SEMMES, it says, has ordered of a private house three pivot guns, capable of throwing shells of 170 pounds, or solid shot of 220. His complement of men is to be 172, seven more than that of the *Kearsarge* at the moment of the late fight. As the *France* is in some sort the organ of the Confederate agents here, this intelligence, after all, may be true. The description answers well to that of the *Yeddo*, which has left Bordeaux for Amsterdam, and those who give credit to the statement of the *France*, believe that the *Yeddo* is the corvette in question. She has very fine lines, is cuirassed inside with two layers of iron, each one-third of an inch thick, and is designed to carry fifteen to seventeen guns of large calibre. This vessel went to sea at the request of the American Minister, under the French flag, and in charge of a French Captain and crew; she will, therefore, certainly be delivered to her purchasers at Amsterdam. But then she can be sold again as a merchant vessel, and transferred and transformed on the high seas. If *La France*, however, does not mean the *Yeddo*, we can still admit the possibility of the assertion that Capt. SEMMES is to be out again with a vessel in a fortnight; for such is the exasperation in England among all classes against the *Kearsarge*, or rather against the flag it floats, that everybody will be ready to lend Capt. SEMMES a helping hand.

The "documents" in regard to the fight between the two vessels are at last beginning to come out. But, as usual, when public opinion is to be created or set right, we are always behind. For a whole week the secession press, backed by the authority of the Government, have had things their own way, until it became fixed in the heads of every body that the contest was an unequal one, on account of the great disparity of the forces employed, and until SEMMES was created a martyr, a hero, a Surcouf, a Jean-Bart, and the rest.

Capt. WINSLOW himself has arrived in town, for a stay of a day or two, and has given to M. MALESPINE, of the *Opinion Nationale*, a short account of the combat, which appeared in that paper last evening. A correspondence is also published which took place between Capt. WINSLOW and the Confederate agent at Cherbourg, M. BONFILS, in regard to delivering up a certain number of the *Alabama's* men, which were picked up and brought into port by French pilot and other boats. But as Capt. WINSLOW must have known that the French authorities do not deliver up prisoners of this kind, the demand, no doubt, was made merely for form. It is useful to protect all these diplomatic points by a written record.

The *Pays*, in trying to glorify the naval history of Capt. SEMMES, speaks of his "gallant combat" with the *Hatteras*, at Galveston, and recounts, with poetic flights of fancy, a feat of the *Alabama* at Havana, which appears to be a pure invention. It is declared that at that port the *Alabama* bantered and frightened away a whole fleet of Federal armed vessels! The *Opinion Nationale* exposes these new-found exploits of the *Alabama*, and gives the facts as they are.

The question of whether an officer surrenders in order to give himself up, or to run away, has now been clearly placed before the naval and military world by Capt. WINSLOW, and ought to receive an answer. Capt. SEMMES surrendered, and Capt. WINSLOW, considering that, as a matter of course, from that moment the whole crew were his prisoners, only occupied himself in the humanitary question—that of saving the lives of men threatened with drowning. He therefore called upon whoever was near him to help to save the drowning men, without even dreaming that there were men there dishonorable enough to steal away with his prisoners. To put a finer point upon the question it would seem to be this: Is there any difference in the position of the escaped man if he escapes before he has come on board the vessel and under the control of his captor, or if he escapes after he has come on board? It would seem that there is a difference, because so long as the man is not on board the captor, the latter, if he refuses to come on board, can still fire on him, and the word "surrender" would then have no meaning. To constitute a full surrender, Capt. SEMMES should have gone on board his captor's vessel, and therefore admits, by his stealing away, that his lowering of his flag and his sending of an officer on board the *Kearsarge* to surrender, were only a *ruse* to enable him to escape; and he thus convicts himself of an abuse of the white flag, which is not, I imagine, admitted in honorable warfare.

The officers of the *Alabama* declare that the great superiority of the *Kearsarge* consisted principally in her two eleven-inch guns. This fact has awakened the liveliest attention in France as well as in England, and the Emperor has called before him competent men for the discussion of this subject. Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY has been called to Fontainebleau, and the retired Admiral DUPOUY, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, after going on board the *Kearsarge*, and witnessing the manner of handling these large guns, has come also to Fontainebleau to report to the Emperor. In view of the sympathy shown Capt. SEMMES and the Confederate cause by the Government, it was certainly very kind of Capt. WINSLOW to "trot out" his big guns for their information.

It is to be regretted that Capt. WINSLOW paroled the men of the *Alabama*, because the English Government, when we come to ask for the indemnity due by the acts of this vessel on the high seas, will take advantage of this technicality, and declare that we recognized the *Alabama* as a belligerent by paroling her men. The American Minister, however, advised Capt. WINSLOW not to parole the men, and his act can thus be and is disavowed by his superior.

The *Niagara* has arrived in the Channel, and will be immediately posted off the coast of Holland to see what the *Yeddo* is going to do. You know better than we do what sort of condition the *Niagara* is in for this sort of work. The *Kearsarge* will also soon go out again.

The other day the man who does the "blowing" for the new bathing-house casino at Cherbourg, had it announced in the papers that two Confederate ships had arrived off the port to wait for and whip the *Kearsarge* when she came out. We have not heard whether he managed to get up a special train of Parisian *goujats* or not.

The best joke which has happened in connection with this affair is the very solemn assertion of the Cherbourg paper to the effect that it was generally supposed that the reason why the *Kearsarge* was enabled to sink the *Alabama* so quickly was because the former had managed to pick up some French gunners since she had been on the coast! After that, I was going to say *Il faut tirer l'échelle!* But it will be recollected that the London *Times* claimed Magenta as an English victory because McMAHON, whose family were Irish in the time of the Stuarts, did the principal part of the fighting!

The first of the rams has just been launched at Bordeaux. My correspondent writes me from there as follows concerning her: "Her nose and bottom are coppered; she has one layer of iron plates on her side, and the other will be put on in the water. There is also a heavy iron plate running over the nose and let into the wood-work. She looks now as if, when they place all her cuirass on and her armament in, that she will be too heavy and clumsy to venture out to sea."

The New-York letters of the *Moniteur*, which are now so much remarked here as showing the tendencies of the Government on the American question, are written at Paris by the Baron DE BAZANCOURT and M. LANGLE, both employes of the Ministry. The military articles are by M. DE BAZANCOURT, and like the writings of all rebel sympathizers, occupy themselves much more with Gen. LEE, about whom they know nothing, than about Gen. GRANT, about whom they may know a great deal. In these letters, however, there is an attempt at being impartial, and they get as near it, perhaps, as any rebel sympathizers could. M. LANGLE's letters are political, and are frankly and rancorously hostile to the American Government. They get about as near to the truth as if copied from the columns of some rabid Southern journal. It is difficult to see what the Government has to gain by palming off these pretended New-York letters as a true reflection of the position in America.

Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, who was sent abroad by JEFF. DAVIS to stop the Irish emigration to America and to conciliate the Pope, is now at Paris. He represents the damage done at Charleston by our shells as insignificant. Bishop LYNCH is a tall, fine-looking man, in the prime of life, and I should think would be capable of exerting a good deal of influence.

Professor HUGHES, of New-York, has just been decorated with the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (the same as conferred on Prof. MORSE,) for his printing telegraph, which the Government is now using on certain lines, and which Prof. HUGHES brought into France nine years ago.

Miss HELEN MORTON, of the United States, has just graduated at the head of the class as midwife in the Maternity School of Obstetrics of Paris (where only female students are admitted,) and was awarded the first prize of honor.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, June 27, Lord RUSSELL laid on the table the protocols of the conference. In doing so he said he followed the course pursued by Lord LIVERPOOL in 1823. Lord RUSSELL entered at great length and most minutely into the circumstances which led to the convening of the conference, and the various proposals made there. Finally, he announced that the Government, seeing all their propositions had been rejected both by Denmark and the German Powers, were resolved not to take up arms for Denmark, unless the integrity of the Danish Islands proper were threatened. Should the war assume a new character, another decision might be required on the part of the Government. He declared they had done everything in their power to preserve the peace of Europe, and, those efforts having failed, could rest satisfied that nothing had been left undone that the honor and interests of the country required.

Lord DERBY said he did not share the confidence the Government seemed to have felt in the conference and its negotiations. He said it was impossible that anything but failure should ensue from such a conference. The question the House would now have to consider was the conduct of the Government at the earliest stage of the negotiations. It had held out promises to one party, and menaced the other, inconsistently with the policy it now preferred of an earnest desire to preserve peace. This was the question that would have to be discussed in Parliament, and the Government would have to defend itself against the charge of having displayed feebleness and vacillation, yielding at every step to encroachments, only protesting that no further encroachments ought to be made.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that the opportunity of settling the question of frontier had been lost.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 27, Lord PALMERSTON presented, by command of the Queen, the protocols relating to the proceedings of the conference. He had, he said, simply to communicate to the House a short abstract of the proceedings of the conference contained in the papers to be laid upon the table. Lord PALMERSTON began by recounting the circumstances which had led to the war. He detailed the facts connected with the treaty of 1852. He narrated the proceedings of the conference substantially and minutely, and concluded by saying that France had declined to take any active part in support of Denmark, and Russia the same. The whole brunt of the effort to dislodge the German troops from Holstein and Schleswig would fall upon England alone. The Government had therefore not thought it consistent with their duty to advise their sovereign to take such a course, and to recommend to Parliament such an effort and such a sacrifice. He did not say that, if the war assumed a different character, and the existence of Denmark as an independent Power was at stake, the position of this country would not be subject to reconsideration. If there should be any change in the policy of the Government, it would be communicated to Parliament, if it were sitting, and if not, it would be called together.

M. DISRAELI observed that it would be inconvenient at that time to enter upon a consideration of these important subjects. He reminded the House of its position in regard to them. The House had incurred no responsibility whatever; it had given no opinion in the matter. The conference had been suggested by England alone, and it was not entered into with the concurrence of Parliament. The time had, however, now arrived when the opinion of Parliament ought to be asked; and it was his intention to take an early occasion to ask the opinion of the House on this question. As to the closing remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, after the experience they had, he could look at them only as an iteration of those contingent menaces which had impaired the just influence of this country and diminished the most effective means of maintaining peace.

THE EXPOSED POSITION OF CANADA.

Mr. ADDERLEY, who had given notice of a resolution that it is inexpedient that detacaments of British troops should be stationed upon exposed posts on the Canadian frontier, unless adequately supported by Canadian forces, discussed at considerable length the policy pursued toward Canada.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that changes were being made in Canada, especially with reference to the militia and arrangements for the organization for a good defensive native force.

Some remarks by Lord R. CECIL upon the danger to which Canada was exposed were answered by Mr. FORTESCUE, who stated that preparations had been made and were making to meet future danger.

Mr. CAVE called attention to the conduct of the Customs authorities of the United States at New-York in refusing clearance to British ships engaged in legitimate trade between that port and Jamaica, except upon the most onerous and unusual conditions; and asked whether instructions would not be sent to Lord LYONS to protest against such proceedings.

Mr. LAYARD said the conditions referred to were beyond the competency of the United States to impose. Protests had already been made, and the subject would not be lost sight of.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The last accounts from the corn producing districts are more favorable.

The Paris wheat market was well supplied at 29f. to 33f., the 120 kilos.

The price of flour was unchanged.

The wine trade is unusually dull at present in Paris.

The Paris Bourse was firmer on receipt of the prices of English funds from London. Rentes closed on Monday at 65f. 80c.

The great Iron Company of Marseilles have just completed, near Toulon, an iron-plated steam gunboat on a new model. It has already been tried, and the result was most satisfactory. It may be easily separated into 18 pieces, and each of these forms a small boat which may travel over land, or navigate the sea with equal facility. The gunboat, when entire, accomplished 8½ knots an hour, when taken to pieces a whole fleet of gunboats may be moved from one place to another by railway.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

Official dispatches state that the Prussians commenced attacking the fortifications of Alsen on Sunday morning.

German steamers have passed the canal of the Elder, and are moored under the cannon of Fredencksorf. Numerous small craft have been dispatched to Schleswig by rail. They are supposed to be destined for the passage of troops to the Island of Tuzen.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen Risgraad was opened June 25. The speech from the throne has the following:

"The threatening crisis of the Fatherland, and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of war, has caused this convocation. We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We, therefore, acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us.

The President of the Council in the lower house said: The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarcation of the Schlei, and to agree to a fortnight's prolongation of the armistice, should England firmly adhere to that line. Earl RUSSELL promised that neither would he make a proposal himself nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark, unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl RUSSELL, nevertheless, proposed on the 18th, that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal. Bishop MONRAD said in conclusion: I cannot see how this proposal was consistent with Earl RUSSELL's promise.

BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS.

A telegram from Dantsic, of June 27, says: Three Danish ships-of-war, which came in under a flag of truce, have announced the renewal of the blockade. Twenty days have been allowed to neutral vessels to leave the port.

SAXONY.

At the sitting of the Upper Chamber of Dresden, Chamberlain ZEHMEN moved that the Government be requested to use its influence with the Federal Diet, that the entire Confederation should take part in the continuance of the war against Denmark, and that the war should be declared a Federal war.

The Chamber referred the motion to a committee.

THE NEW KING OF WURTEMBERG.

The new King solemnly declares that he will maintain the Constitution.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

Negotiations have been entered into between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt for the conclusion of a treaty to replace the garrison of Tunis by Egyptian troops.

The Vienna *General Correspondenz* says:

"The Porte showed great indulgence toward Prince COUZA, who has much confidence in the ultimate success of his cause, although he was unable to come to a perfect understanding with the foreign legations at Constantinople."

The *Times* city article, of June 28, says: Pending the Parliamentary statements to be made this evening, (Monday,) all departments of business has been quiet.

Consols closed at 90½@90¾.

There was no pressure for discount at the Bank today, and in the Stock Exchange the charge for short loans was 5@5½ per cent.

No change occurred in American stocks.

Messrs. JOHN PLACE & SON, cotton manufacturers of Far Darwen, Manchester, were mentioned on the Exchange as having suspended payment—liabilities estimated at £75,000.

The *Times* city article, of Wednesday, June 27, says:

"The statements in Parliament last night, harmonized completely with the anticipations of the public, and the English funds, consequently, throughout the day, been entirely free from fluctuation. Consols closed at 90½@¾."

In the Stock Exchange, short transactions were offered at from 5 to 5½ per cent.

French Rentes, 65f. 85 centimes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 27 AND 28.

There has been an active demand for Cotton, and sales for the two days amount to 22,000 bales—8,000 on speculation and export. American advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 28.

WHEAT unchanged. FLOUR nominally the same price. INDIAN CORN neglected.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 27.

The market was firm at an advance of 2s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JUNE 28.

SUGAR dull and lower. COFFEE steady. RICE unchanged. TALLOW flat, at 41s 6d.

THE LATEST.

Mr. DISRAELI will propose on Monday next to move an humble address to Her Majesty to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the conference recently held in London, to be laid before Parliament. We assure Her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of that conference have been brought to a close, without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened. To express to Her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by the Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace.

Mr. KINGLAKE will move an amendment to the motion on Wednesday.

The House divided on the Open Places for Recreation Bill—39 majority against the Government.

THE DANISH WAR.

The allies no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the conference. Austria will henceforth fulfill her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interests.

According to intelligence received at Heligoland an engagement between the German and Danish fleets will probably take place in these waters within a few days.

THE ALABAMA AND THE DEERHOUND.

The following correspondence between Mr. MASON and Mr. LANCASTER, the owner of the *Deerhound*, has been published:

"No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON, June 21.

DEAR SIR: I received from Capt. SEMMES at Southampton, where I had the pleasure to see you yesterday, a full report of the efficient service rendered under your orders, by the officers and crew of your yacht, the *Deerhound*, in rescuing him with 13 of his officers and 27 of his crew from their impending fate, after the loss of his ship.

Capt. SEMMES reports that, finding the *Alabama* actually sinking, he had barely time to dispatch his wounded in his own boats to the enemy's ship, when the *Alabama* went down, and that nothing was left to those who remained on board but to throw themselves into the sea. Their own boats absent, there seemed no prospect of relief, when your yacht arrived in their midst, and your boats were launched; and he impressively told me that to this timely and generous succor he, with most of his officers and a portion of his crew, were indebted for their safety. He further told me that on their arrival on board the yacht every care and kindness were extended to them, which their exhausted condition required, even to supplying all with dry clothing.

I am fully aware of the noble and disinterested spirit which prompted you to go to the rescue of the gallant crew of the *Alabama*, and that I can add nothing to the recompense already received by you and those acting under you in the consciousness of having done as you would be done by; yet you will permit me to thank you, and, through you, the captain, officers and crew of the *Deerhound*, for this signal service—and to say that, in doing so, I but anticipate the grateful sentiment of my country and of the Government of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, most respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan.

HINDLEY HALL, NEAR WIGAN, June 24.

DEAR SIR: I am in due receipt of your esteemed favor of the 21st inst., and am gratified to find that the timely aid we rendered with the yacht *Deerhound* to the gallant captain and officers and crew of the *Alabama* has met with your approval. I shall always look back to that event with satisfaction, however much we may regret the result which necessitated my interference. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN LANCASTER.

Hon. J. M. MASON.

THE NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSIONS.

The Argument in the Case of Gen. Dix.

The hearing of the argument in this important case took place, according to appointment, on Saturday last, in the Court of Sessions, before A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., City Judge. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, with Attorney-General JNO. COCHRANE, appeared for the State; for the defendants, Judge PIERREPONT and W. M. EVARTS, Esq.

Judge PIERREPONT opened for the defence, by briefly stating the facts of the case, as already published, up to the time of the arrest of Gen. DIX and his subordinates, by direction of Gov. SEYMOUR, on charges of kidnapping and causing a riot in the City of New-York. He said that the action of Gen. DIX was based on the following order of the President, received by the General the day the forged proclamation appeared:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1864.

Whereas, There has been wickedly and traitorously published, this morning, in the New-York *World* and the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York, a false and spurious proclamation, purporting to be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, which publication is of a treasonable nature designed to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and the rebels now at war against the Government, and their aiders and abettors, you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to arrest and imprison, in any fort or military prison in your command, the editors, or proprietors, and publishers of the various newspapers, and all such persons as, after public notice has been given of the falsehood of said publication, print and publish the same with intent to give aid and comfort to the enemy; and you will hold the persons so arrested in close custody until they can be brought to trial before a military commission for their offence. You will also take possession, by military force, of the printing establishments of the New-York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and hold the same until further orders, and prohibit any further publication thereof.

[Signed by the Secretary of State and A. LINCOLN, President of the United States.]

To Maj. Gen. DIX.

We understood that this order was to form a part of the papers before the court; but to this the District-Attorney objected, and the court decided that the motion should be argued on the papers as presented, and that they should be submitted, and if he found them to have any bearing on the case he would exercise his discretion in the matter.

Judge PIERREPONT then proceeded to consider the question whether Gen. DIX had committed an offence against the laws and dignity of the State; if so, he would bow to the majesty of the law. As the Grand Jury had decided that it was inexpedient to pursue the subject, and had not found the defendant guilty of the charges, he contended that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. A civil war existed in the country, and the war was not confined to the locality were the rebel army was encamped, but extended over the entire land. It was true that where martial law had not been declared, the civil laws were not suspended; but emergencies had arisen during a time of invasion, in which the President had to exercise a discretionary power; and where should this power reside, if not in the President? If he had trampled upon the liberties of the people, the proper course was to impeach him. Judge PIERREPONT cited several cases to show that this discretionary power was wisely vested in the President, and held that a contrary doctrine would be fatal to the security of the nation.

The District-Attorney in reply said that the question of the Court to decide was not whether Gen. DIX was absolutely guilty of the offences charged, but whether there was such probability of his guilt as would justify his Honor in sending the papers to the Grand Jury for their action, and putting him on trial. In reference to the several allegations of crime, he contended that by the occupation of the offices of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* by armed men, and the arrest and detention of Mr. HALLOCK, Gen. DIX and his subordinates were guilty of the crimes of inciting a riot and of kidnapping, as defined by legal authorities, and that the order of the President was unlawful and therefore no defence. If Congress possessed a constitutional power by express statutory terms to direct the defendants to commit these acts, it could not delegate that power to the President. Mr. HALL concluded his argument by saying that the law of Congress of March 3, 1863, under which the President assumed to act, was unconstitutional, and that if this act was not relied upon, but the defence of military necessity or martial law was set up, then that defence could only appertain to hostile territory.

Attorney-General JOHN COCHRANE followed on the same side, tracing the rise of our liberties in England, and the guarantees for the liberty of the person and property, of speech and of the press, which should be maintained in this country at all sacrifices.

Mr. W. M. EVARTS, in closing the argument for the defence, said he had not heard it contended that any individual or class in the community was exempt from the authority and process of law; yet, acts which could not be exercised in a private capacity, might, in a person exercising public functions, become proper. This grew out of the particular character and position of the individual, and the function he was exercising.

It was nothing but the sorriest fiction of law that would impute to Gen. DIX and his associates the alleged kidnapping, forcible entry and detainer, and inciting to riot. It would only be to find a form for the assertion of criminal jurisdiction on the part of the State of New-York, in order to raise an important public and political inquiry between the Federal Government and the State of New-York. The learned gentleman, in the course of a powerful speech, reviewed the whole case, contending that the acts charged as trespasses lacked the circumstances of public crime and personal guilt. As trespasses, they could be enforced, if the private interests of the parties supposed to be injured should lead them to adopt such a course, and the Court would feel that the action of the late Grand Jury on the question of indictment was neither disrespectful to the State, nor to the Executive, but was a proper disposition by intelligent members of the community of a question which may be presented in other ways.

The Court announced that a decision in the case would be rendered on the 1st of August ensuing.

The Invasion of Maryland.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ORDERED OUT.

At a meeting of the Brigade Commanders on Saturday, at the office of Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, it was decided to comply with the call of the President for 12,000 troops, by calling out the Ninety-third, Eighty-ninth, Nineteenth, and one regiment of Gen. RYDER's brigade—all from the North River counties; but as it has since appeared that these regiments cannot all be put in marching order within the time specified, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, under command of Col. D. A. BOKEE, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. J. Q. ADAMS, have been ordered to march as soon as they can become ready. The following orders in regard to the Fifty-sixth Regiment were issued on Saturday evening:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., BROOKLYN, July 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 31.—In pursuance of orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the commandants of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will respectively designate one regiment from each brigade for service for one hundred days, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States on this State. The commandants of such brigades will promulgate this order, and the designation made under it immediately, but upon the understanding that orders will be hereafter issued for the assembling of the regiments.

(Signed) H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.

WM. H. BERGEN, Major, and Acting Aid.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 9.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 23.—The above Division Special Order No. 31 is hereby promulgated, and the Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard, Col. ADAMS, is designated for the service of one hundred days, referred to in said Division Order.

By order of JESSE C. SMITH, Brigadier-General Commanding.

BENJ. HASKELL, Brigade-Major, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39.—The foregoing orders are hereby promulgated for the information of this command: Commandants of companies will immediately take such steps as are necessary to recruit their companies to the maximum standard of one hundred men each, as near so as possible. Each company will be required to fill all vacancies of commissioned and non-commissioned officers without delay. Each and every officer is hereby notified to be present at the regular monthly meeting, at headquarters, tomorrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. By orders from headquarters, every member of the regiment will be required to report in person for duty, or procure an acceptable substitute.

By order, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, Commanding 56th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

EDWIN LUDLAM, Adjutant.

Similar orders have been issued to the Commander of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Both regiments, with those of the North River counties, will be ready to march during the present week. They have heretofore seen service in Maryland and Virginia, and understand their duties.

Movements of the Militia.

The excitement yesterday in the City, occasioned by the news from Maryland, resulted in quite a stir among our militia. Several regiments were held in readiness by their officers to march on the receipt of orders from Gen. SANDFORD, which were hourly expected. At least ten thousand men would have been under arms during the day, had their services been required.

The Thirty-seventh, Seventh, Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Eighth and other City regiments will probably be retained to guard the City in case of necessity. The members of these excellent organizations, are, however, anxious to be under arms in any service that can benefit our national cause.

It is understood that the first-named regiment—the Thirty-seventh—holds itself ready to follow, at any instant, its gallant Commandant, Col. ASHLEY, to the field, notwithstanding its recent service in guarding Fort Richmond.

The following order has been issued relative to the Eighty-fourth:

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., July 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Pursuant to division and brigade orders, this regiment will leave for Washington City on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Commandants of companies will immediately make requisition on Lieut. GEO. F. BOAT, Acting Quartermaster, for uniforms, arms and equipments. The men will provide themselves with cooked rations for one day. The regimental line will be formed at four o'clock P. M., on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway. The field and staff will report, dismounted, to the Colonel at headquarters at three o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant on the ground at the same hour. By order,

F. A. CONKLING, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

The term for which these regiments are to serve has not yet been set down. It will probably be for thirty days, or it may be for ninety.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning.

Gen. E. W. Hinks, Eighteenth Army Corps; Hon. F. E. Fenton, Representative, New-York; Hon. W. A. Rhodes, Philadelphia, and Hon. Chauncey Rose, Terry Haute, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. Conness, Pador, and Lieut.-Col. D. K. Wardwell, Thirteenth V. R. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; C. R. Johnson, Key West; Maj. Vesey, Toronto, and Mr. Kean Buchanan, California, are at the St. Nicholas.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Last evening, a child named MARINA SOLFINO, aged about 3 years, whose parents reside at No. 10 York-street, was knocked down and run over by the horses attached to car No. 48 of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, in Canal-street, and so badly injured that she died soon after being taken home. The Coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

RICH READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Woman Culture, Bodily Training, Influence of Food, Stomach and Brain, Resemblances, Signs of Character, Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, given in *The Phrenological Journal*. New vol. $2 a year. July number by first post 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Joking aside, as Old Abe says, but you can't put No. 3 of *Phunnyest* aside, when it gets hold of your risibles; but there are no buts to the Real Phun in the *Phunnyest* No. 3, now ready. It's a real constitutional, laugh-provoking and jubilant joker, that must be and will be swallowed, if for nothing else, for its Cheap Fat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg and Southampton*—Marie Bade, E. Fucus, C. Idler, Isaac Strauss, M. Kaufaer and lady, Miss Julia Lauffer, W. Hoffman, O. V. Luttwitz, K. V. Wedel, N. Wilson, Wm. Hicks, L. Mauger and child, Wm. Squires, Geo. Marshall, Thos. Marshall, Octavius Marshall, Wm. Cox, Miss Rose Gershorn, Mrs. Dill, Mr. Griffin, Geo. Cooper, A. Marriott, Emile Lebrun, Chas. Dunog.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Miss Fisher, Mr. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Meader and child, Miss Peyot, Miss Leon, Miss Kate McPhee, Peter Cupa, C. Tysles, F. L. Platt, Mr. Fordy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets... 11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 01 | Gov. Island..12 50 | Hell Gate.... 2 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 24, via Southampton 29th, with mdse. and 651 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 6th inst., lat. 45 03, lon. 47 30, saw Hamburg ship Electric. 9th, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 20, passed steamship City of Limerick, bound W.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Virginia, Snyder, Point Lookout 42 hours, with 325 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. revenue cutter (schr.) A. D. Bown, A. Dickerson, Lieut. Commanding, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds.

U. S. store-bark Gemsbok, McNear, St. Thomas, in ballast.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to W. P. Williams.

Ship Henry Clark, (of Kennebunk,) Towne, Newport 45 ds., with railroad iron to W. H. Riversmith.

Bark S. H., Lion, (Fr.,) Martinique 22 ds., with molasses and tamarinds to order. July 7, lat. 37 24, lon. 73 40, was spoken by the rebel privateer Florida, having on board a number of prisoners taken from vessels which she had recently burned. Capt. Lion, of the S. H., was requested to take on board 25 of the prisoners, but refused. At the time of speaking the Florida, a vessel was then in sight burning.

Bark S. D. Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healy, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks, since then light winds and calms. June 28, lat. 42 40, lon. 63 20, spoke Br. brig Triumph, of St. John, N. F., for Boston, 84 ds. out. Supplied her with provisions.

Bark Volunteer, (of Dundee,) Whitton, Shanghai 117 ds.—passed Anjier April 7, Cape Good Hope May 12—with tea to Dennistoun & Co. Have had light winds and calms from the Cape.

Bark Zephyr, (of Boston,) Small, Palermo 46 ds.—passed Gibraltar June 12—with fruit to Bassett & Nickerson. Been 8 ds. W. of Georges, with light winds and calms.

Bark Webfoot, (of Montreal,) Humphrey, Pargus, Peru, 96 ds., with saltpetre to master.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Bark Ella Virginia, Johnson, Buenos Ayres May 23, with hides, wool, etc., to Dowley, Comers & Co.

Bark Leighton, (Br.,) Blachford, Pernambuco June 13, with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Edwin, (of Boston,) Lindsey, Palermo April 25, and Gibraltar May 19, with fruit, brimstone, etc., to John E. Devlin.

Bark Mustang, Wells, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Gratta, Craig, Cadiz May 26, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Olivia, (Braz.,) Witham, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee and rosewood to H. S. Vining & Co. July 7, lat. 35 40, lon. 69 59, was spoken by Confederate Florida, cruising. In lat. 18 14, lon. 34 40, passed the lowermast of a large vessel partly burned.

Brig Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Ja., 20 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage. Left no vessels.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with bark J. Fisher, for New-York.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Martinique June 14, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Ella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Mayaguez, P. R., June 20, with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Neponset, for Guanica, to load for New-York.

Brig Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Gerner, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Hanfield, Para 28 ds., with nuts, rubber, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig 86, (of Jersey,) Rowe, Gaspee 16 ds., with fish to W. W. Merriam.

Brig Henrietta, (of Bermuda,) Hodsdon, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig Virginia, (Dan.,) Apper, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fleetwing, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Park, Demerara 28 ds., with old iron to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Asia, (Br.,) Gandin, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.—Algoa Bay—65 ds., with wool to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Bachelor, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Miller, Santa Cruz 20 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Octavie, (Belg.,) Jansen, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Wright, Maxwell & Co. July 1, lat. 31 05, lon. 61 04, passed a number of planks, beams, etc., apparently belonging to some vessel's house.

Schr. Hound, (of Bermuda,) Penniman, Bermuda 6 ds., with oil, etc., and 2 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Harkaway, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, St. George, Bermuda, 8 ds., with hides, skins, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Potter, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Adrian, (Br.,) Smith, Mayaguez, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar, etc., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. C. Waldron, Lee, Dighton.

Schr. Mary Jane, Pinkham, Norwich.

Schr. Actor, Allen, Abacoa 9 ds., with fruit to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

July 9—Steamers United States, Patapsco, Commander, Western Metropolis.

Ship Benjamin Adams.

Barks Victorine, Henry Trowbridge, Lady Miln, Meteor, Teniet, Excelsior, Louisa Wickards.

Brigs Fortunate, Parodi, Courier, Maria Wheeler, Matilda B. Chebucto.

Schooners Frances, Julius Franklin, Willie, George Thomas, Mary E. Mangum.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. brigs W. R. Sawyer, Sagua; Euras, Philadelphia; H. B. Emery, Rondout, &c.; Amazon, Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline E. Kelly—brig, of and from Portland, for Matanzas, 7 ds. out, July 7, lat. 37 55, lon. 72 40.

Castor—Dan. schr., from Baltimore, bound S., July 7, lat. 38 40, lon. 72 08.

Emma L. Hall—bark, from Remedios, for Portland, July 8, lat. 36 32, lon. 73.

Free Trade—Norw. brig, from Havana, for Falmouth, Eng., July 5, lat. 32, lon. 73 30.

Olivia—brig, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York June 30, lat. 29 06 N., lon. 66.

Queen of the South—bark, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, July 3, lat. 32, lon. 67 50.

Red Fox—schr., of Nassau, N. P., from Portland, for Havana, July 6, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 53.

Sarah—brig, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, 90 ds. out, July 3, lat. 31 49, lon. 67.

Smack—schr., of New-London, was seen July 3, on George's Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, June 12, bark Carniola, Hopkins, for New-York; brigs Rolling Wave, for Fall River; P. M. Tinker, Carlisle, for Boston; L. P. Smith, Pomeroy, for Bangor.

At Machias, June 29, brigs Ocean Traveler, for New-York next day; Tubal Cain, for do. in 4 ds.; Wallace Peck, do. do.

At Pernambuco, June 13, brig Palmer, (Br.,) for New-York, to sail 14th; bark Roguett, from Boston, for Batavia, Captain sick.

At Buenos Ayres, May 23, ship David Stewart, from Baltimore, arr. 21st; bark Essex, from an eastern port, do. do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 20, brig Nile, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 16, brig Ella, for New-York in 5 ds.

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Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

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The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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MEETINGS.

SHIP-JOINERS, ATTENTION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the SHIP-JOINERS' UNION, of New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864, at No. 187 Bowery, to take into consideration an advance in wages. All ship joiners are invited to attend.

NATH'L BEITS, President.

WM. W. OVERALL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING—FOR Justice, Freedom, Humanity, God and our Country! Fremont, the Pioneer and Representative of Freedom! At the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, MONDAY EVENING, July 11. Dr. CHEEVER and other friends of Universal Freedom and the Constitution will address the meeting. Come and hear a "Shaking among the Dry Bones" of Conservatism and Expediency.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 24.—PURSUANT to a requisition of the President of the United States, and General Orders from Gov. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New-York, the following regiments of this division are detailed for immediate duty in the fortifications at Washington City, viz:

The Fourth Regiment, Col. Teller.
The Sixth Regiment, Col. Mason.
The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Maidhoff.
The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conkling.
The Ninety-third Regiment, Col. Chambers.
The Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. Pinckney.
The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Krehbel.
The Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. Mahoney.

Commandants of regiments will make requisitions for arms, ammunition, clothing and equipments, through Lieut.-Col. Townsend, Division Quartermaster, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., who will also furnish requisitions for transportation to Washington.

Commandants of regiments, upon their arrival at Washington, will report to Major-Gen. Halleck.

The Brigadier-Generals of this division will promulgate this order. By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1864.

ORDER No.—.—In obedience to the foregoing division order, No. 24, this command is hereby ordered to assemble, in citizens' dress, at the Armory, corner of Elm and White sts., on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory for immediate departure for duty in the fortifications of Washington City. The rebels threaten the National Capital, and it is not only the duty of every patriot to hurry to the rescue, but the Major-General commanding the division assures your Colonel that he has the power, and will oblige every man, under these orders, to accompany the command.

By order of Col. DANIEL W. TELLER.

F. MARLSTADT, Quartermaster and A. N. Adjutant.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. FALLON'S STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL, pronounced by the public and the press the most wonderful exhibition of the age. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the most attractive programme of the season. VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English Views. French Views.
Irish Views. American Views.
German Views. Local Views.

Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.

Tickets 25 cents.

STEAM BOILER.—WANTED A 30 OR 40 horse tubular boiler, a 25 horse engine, a lot 2 and 3 inch shafting, a mill for grinding, a crusher, an elevator, bolting reels, screw conveyer, &c. Address by letter PECKHAM, No. 251 Grand-st.